The New-York Times.

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THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

Three More Men Rescued after being Nine Days Adrift on the Ocean.

THEY ARRIVE IN NEW-YORK.

A Thrilling Narrative of Famine and Suffering.

The Stories of Mr. Tice, (Second Engineer of the Central America) Alexander Grant and G. W. Dawson.

The City was startled yesterday by the apparition of three more men rescued from the Steamer *Central America*. They came looking almost like skeletons, gaunt, sick, exhausted. They were found drifting in one of the steamer's life-boats, some 478 miles Northeast of the spot where the *Central America* went down, and nine days after that sad affair the Brig *Mary* picked them up, on her voyage from Cardenas (Cuba) to Cork, Ireland. The *Mary* carried them eastward seven days, when she met the Bremen Bark *Laura*, coming from Bremen toward New-York, and transferred them to her. The *Laura* arrived yesterday morning with the three men. Their names are

J. Tice, 2d Engineer of the *Central America*.
Alexander Dawson, Fireman.
G. W. Dawson, (Colored,) Passenger.

The story of these poor fellows is briefly this:

Mr. Tice staid by the steamer till the moment she sank, when, with a plank that he had before provided, he plunged into the sea. He was drawn down in the whirl, but, in coming to the surface again, brought his plank with him. To this alone he clung for three days, seeing no sail, nor any of his late shipmates. On the fourth morning he drifted past an empty boat, for which, deserting his plank, he swam, and, after a tedious pull, got into it. On the fifth day he drifted close past the steamor's hurricane deck—simply an inch-board platform, covered with oiled canvas Mr. Grant, one of the steamer's firemen, who was on this hurricane deck, jumped off, swam to Tice's boat, and the two rowed her up (for happily the oars had not been lost out) to the hurricane deck, and took off Dawson, the only living tenant it then had. The three, then, drifted four nights and three days longer, north and eastward, up to the very eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, and out of the usual track of all vessels. Tice had nothing to eat nor to drink from the hour the steamer sank until on the fifth day! when he struck a dog-fish with the blade of his oar and killed it. This wretched provender they eat ravenously of, raw, of course, and then till the ninth day they had no more to eat. On the eight nighth there was a heavy rain. Of the water that fell they drank freely, and would have killed themselves with it, Grant said, but that they had been able to save only a little of it and the supply soon failed. Whether it is true that the two who were saved on the hurricane deck had nothing to eat is not known. They say they had not; if they had it must have been that they fed on human flesh. But this Grant stoutly denies, while Dawson stubbornly refused to say "Yes" or "No," when his friend, as delicately as a bluff old sailor could, asked him the question.

The two who were saved on the hurricane-deck suffered less during the first four days than the Engineer. Grant says that when he found himself overboard, still clinging to the piece of wreck that he held by when it parted from the steamer, there were nine others on it, six of them the steamer's passengers. They saw no sail, nor could tell that any survived beside themselves. On the second day Dawson, the colored man, drifted to them on a plank. He attempted to get on the hurricane-deck, but they remonstrated, as the weight of those already on it sank it so low that the sea washed clean over it at every wave. He would not part company with them, however, but clung fast to a side, waiting until as one after another of them dying, fell off, it lifted to the surface, and Grant was glad to have his company. As we have already said, Mr. Tice picked them up on the fifth day.

Though these three men are in the City, and we have conversed with them all, it is little that can be got out of either of them, or that they have yet told anybody. So long as they were on board the brig *Mary* experiencing the kind attentions of Capt. Shearer, they were so utterly prostrated as to be unable to communicate much of their horrible nine days' experience, even if in their wretched monotony they were not like one long dream. On board the *Laura*, Grant had recuperated enough to tell his story, if he had felt disposed, but he spoke only English, while of the 400 odd German passengers and crew of the *Laura*, only the mate and one passenger spoke English. On their arrival here, their best friends and their physicians unite in advising them to open their mouths only to eat. The statements that we annex are the result of their occasional conversation since they reached port. Tice is exceedingly weak and debilitated. He fainted several times yesterday.

The bark *Laura* came up from Quarantine and anchored off Castle Garden at 9½ yesterday. The three rescued landed, and passed a short time at Castle Garden, receiving the greeting of such friends as had heard of their arrival. They were almost suffocated by the crowd which pressed around them, and it was difficult to answer one half the questions put them. The colored man, Dawson, evidently impatient of the distinguished attention shown him, soon found an opening through the crowd, and limped away.

Mr. Tice and Mr. Grant were driven in a carriage to No. 177 West-street, where another larger crowd was assembled in expectation of their arrival. They went up stairs to the office, where the officers of the Company met them. Mr. Tice and Mr. Grant are much reduced in flesh, their feet are tender and swollen, and their lips, face and hands sore where the skin has been peeled off by the action of the salt water washing over them for so many days, and their exposure to a scorching sun. They have the appearance of men just recovering from protracted and severe illness; their lips are black—their cheeks sunken. Both walk with difficulty. Both say that they could not have continued alive many hours longer. When fallen in with by the little brig *Mary* for Greenock, they could scarcely move a hand or speak; their flesh was wasted, and their skeleton forms were frightful to each other. They were also covered over with small boils, which were fast opening into painful ulcers. They had seen their companions die, one by one, and had lost all hope of being saved themselves, or being fallen in with. They had to be lifted on board the brig by the seamen, and it was several days before they could walk, their feet were so much swollen, and so tender: food was given them very sparingly, until they were partially restored, and Captain Williamson and his officers had constantly to caution them against eating to excess.

They had very little clothing upon them when picked up, but they were soon supplied with all they required on board the *Mary*, whose captain and officers acted towards them with great humanity. In one week from the time they were picked up, they spoke the bark *Laura*, from Bremen for New-York, Captain Williamson, and were put on board of her, (on the 28th of September, at noon,) in latitude 40° 54', longitude 60°, and brought to this port. It will be remembered that it was in latitude 31° 25', and longitude 77° 10' W. that the *Central America* foundered. Captain Williamson had a ship full of passengers, but did everything possible to supply their wants.

The following is from Captain Shearer, of British brig *Mary*:

At Sea, Sept. 28, 1857—2 P. M.,
Lat. 40° 54' N., lon. 28°.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the three men (names undermentioned) were picked up at sea, in an open boat, on the 21st inst., by the brig *Mary*, of Greenock, Captain Colin Shearer, from Cardenas bound to Queenstown, in the latitude or 36° 40', and long. 71°, stating that they had been cast away in the American steamer *Central America*, from Havana, bound to New-York. Names of those rescued are J. Tice, Second Engineer, G. W. Dawson, passenger, and Alexander Grant, fireman. Yours, respectfully,

Colin Shearer, Master.

Extract from the Log of the Laura.

Sept. 28, meridian, lat. 36° 40', lon. 71°, we spoke the brig *Mary*, of Greenock, Capt. Colin Shearer, from Cardenas, bound for Cork for orders. The captain hailed and informed us that he had on board three men picked up at sea Sept. 21, off Cape Hatteras, belonging to the steamship *Central America*, which had foundered on the 11th inst., and he wished to put them on board of us to be sent to New-York. Capt. Williamson agreed ro receive them on board, and immediately ordered the boat to be lowered for that purpose. The men were all ready when we got alongside, and with some assistance were taken into the boat; the brig was a small vessel and low in the water On getting alongside, the men being weak, they were hoisted up in the boat to the davits, and by the assistance of our men were taken on board. They gave their names as George Tice, Second Engineer, Alexander Grant, Fireman, and G. Dawson, (colored,) a passenger, all of the steamer *Central America*, lost. We had a large crowd of passengers on board, but did the best we could to provide for the unfortunate men, they being very much reduced by weakness and suffering.

George Tice, Second Engineer of the Central America.

Mr. Tice, the Second Engineer of the *Central America*, suffered more, physically, than the two rescued with him, from the privation of food, exposure and suffering endured previous to being picked up by the brig *Mary*. Immediately upon the arrival of the bark *Laura* at Castle Garden he was conveyed to a carriage by Mr. Ashby, Chief Engineer of the *Central America*, and Mr. Hollister, of the Battery Hotel, who had gone to meet him. The meeting between Ashby and Tice was quite affecting, and so overpowered Tice that he had to be helped to the carriage. His first inquiry was "How many of the crew and passengers of the steamer have been saved?" "Captain Herndon," said he, "the noble and gallant Commander of the steamer, I fear we never shall see again, and Van Rensselaer too, the first officer, one of the bravest and most generous fellows that ever lived, I fear has gone down with the Captain." These were the first words uttered by Mr. Tice, and it was several minutes before he said anything further. During the ride to Avenue D, where Mr. Tice's friends reside, he stated in general terms the particulars of his rescue. A short time before the steamer sunk he knew she could stay above water but a little while longer. He got a good-sized plank with which to support himself in the water in the expected emergency. Some time before the steamer went down the passengers and crew generally girded themselves with life-preservers, and whatever they could lay their hands on, awaiting the moment when the steamer should sink. As he saw the steamer on the moment of going down, he made a plunge with his plank as far as he could from the steamer, to avoid being drawn under with her. His jumping did but little good, for the suction of the vessel carried him a good distance under water, a distance which seemed to him uufathomable, with such tremendous and irresistible force was he drawn underneath. He came up safe with his plank in his possession, He clung to it for three days alone. At the end of this time he saw one of the life-boats belonging to the steamer, when, leaving his plank he swam for the boat and reached it. He found it badly stove and nearly full of water. He managed to plug up the leaks and bail it with his hands. Two days afterwards he fell in with Grant on the hurricane deck and took him into his boat with him. A day or two afterwards he picked up Dawson. On the ninth day after the steamer went down they were seen by the brig *Mary*, and taken on board. This was the first sail he saw. Subsequently they were transferred to the *Laura* and brought to New-York. Mr. Tice had been four years engineer on the *George Law*, alias *Central America*. When he was taken to his home in this City, he fainted with complete exhaustion. To insist on any more statements from him than this for the present, would be positive cruelty.

George W. Dawson—His Condition and Statement.

Mr. Dawson, upon landing at Castle-Garden, proceeded at once to the house of a friend, Mr. Henry Sampson, at No. 12 Leonard-street, where he was hospitably received, and his immediate wants attended to. Mr. Dawson is a mulatto man, about 35, tall, and stout built, though now very much wasted in flesh; he is a native of Rochester, and has followed the sea since he was a boy. He has been employed on the *Crescent City*, and was on that steamer with his friend Sampson when she was wrecked on the Manatilla Reef. He is at present unable to converse more than a moment at a time, and by the advice of his physician he talks but little on the subject of the wreck. He appears, if possible, to have suffered more than the other two; upon his face are large "sea-boils," and the same kind of eruptions cover other portions of his body. He was unable to swim, and clung all the more strongly to the plank which he found within his reach when the steamer sank. He continued on this plank for two days, when he drifted near the hurricane-deck, on which there were twelve other persons. Their weight kept it sunk nearly two feet under water, and it was not until after a portion of those had died and dropped off that he ventured on to it. During this interval he supported himself by holding on to the edge of the raft, as it was evident that he could not place his whole weight upon it without endangering the others. One by one, however, they became exhausted and died, when their bodies were either washed off or thrown over by the survivors; this so far lightened the deck that he climbed upon it with the rest, some became delirious, and yielding to the cravings of thirst, drank the salt water which only aggravated their sufferings, and they soon died. Sharks and dog-fish cruised about in sight of them, and sometimes came very near, as if impatient of their prey. On the fifth day only four of the men remained alive on the hurricane deck, when they discovered Mr. Tice, the Assistant Engineer in a boat at a short distance. Grant swam to the boat, and the other two followed him, but the last two were drowned, and he, Dawson, was left alone. In a short time the boat came along side and took him off. They remained together in the boat for three days, when they were fallen in with by the bark *Mary*, from Cardenas bound to Cork, and were taken on board. They saw no sail until the *Mary* hove in sight.

Alexander Grant, Fireman on board the Central America.

Alexander Grant was on board the *Central America* until she foundered. He was adrift on the ocean during nearly *nine days*, without food and without water, except once, when there was rain, and he secured some to drink. He was picked up, with Tice, the second engineer, and Dawson, a passenger, on the 21st of September, and on the 28th was transferred to the bark *Laura*, which arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. He was taken immediately to his residence, No. 36 Vandam-street, and soon afterwards was visited by one of our reporters, who found him apparently in much better condition, physically, than could have been expected, after so many days spent in clinging to the floating remains of the hurricane-deck of the *Central America*, and in a leaking, open boat, in a boisterous sea. It would be useless to expect a graphic account of what occurred to him or anybody else from Mr. Grant, even if he were disposed. But he is not—or at least, was not yesterday. At first he refused to give any information in relation to himself or those who were with him on the deck, who were lost. He was busy making up for lost meals; and at intervals during the performance of that evidently agreeable duty, complained of not feeling very well. His lips were swollen considerably; they had been blistered and were then covered by a black scab, otherwise his appearance did not differ widely from that of other men of a like avocation—a fact which speaks well for the prudence and care of those who attended him on the *Mary* and the *Laura*. Judging from his condition yesterday, he will doubtless soon recover his wonted strength, provided he is kept from all excess.

During the day he improved in temper, and became somewhat talkative to those of his immediate acquaintainces. He was among those who, at the time, considered themselves fortunate in getting positions on the hurricane deck, which came to the surface very soon after the ship went down. On that there were nine beside himself; among them were

George Buddington, Third Assistant Engineer.
Patrick Carr, Fireman.
John Banks, Coal passer.
James Kennelty, Coal passer.
—— Evers, Coal passer.
Richard Gilbert, (colored,) Engineer's messman.

The others were passengers whose names he did not know. They all managed to keep upon the piece of wreck during the night, and until the following day, although the sea was rough, and considerable effort was necessary to resist the force of the waves. By this time they had drifted out of sight and hearing of the others who were in the water, and knew nothing of their fate, although they felt sure they must have gone down. A terrible thirst seized upon them all, and the weakest were rapidly losing the power to maintain their position upon the wreck. They looked out anxiously for a sail, but none appeared to encourage them; and one by one their strength gave way, and dropping into the ocean they were drowned. On the second day, after some two or or three had been washed off, G. W. Dawson (colored,) a passenger on the *Central America*, appeared near to them, clinging to a plank. He wanted to get upon the hurricane-deck, but they would not let him, because the weight of those who were upon it pressed it some inches below the surface. But Dawson kept near and clung to his plank. It was not long before others became senseless and rolled off, and then Dawson was permitted to seize hold of it. For a time he kept himself afloat by clinging to the side, but finally, after great effort, he succeeded in getting upon it. As the third night came on, another man was seen floating and alive, near to the deck. He, too, was taken on, making twelve in all that were and had been on the hurricane-deck. By this time all were nearly wild from hunger and thirst. Some gazed with vacant stare out upon the broad waters in search of a friendly sail, and discerning none, hope forsook them and they died. Others raised their enfeebled hands imploring God to save them from impending death, and while thus they prayed, the remorseless waves choked up their utterance and buried them for ever. The fourth day came, and all but four had perished. The sufferings of those who remained were even now beyond description. Death appeared a cheap price for relief, and yet they clung to the wreck, and looked out for a sail until their eyes were deadened by the glare of the waters. But long and anxiously though they looked, no sail appeared. Another terrible night was passed, and as the morning of the fifth day dawned, the four men were still clinging to the floating deck—two of them, however, so feebly, that it was evident they must soon die, if not very soon relieved. It was not long now before Grant discovered Tice, an assistant engineer, in a small boat a short distance from the floating deck. He dropped into the water, swam towards the boat, reached it, and was taken in. Tice and Grant then made for the deck to take the others off, but when they arrived Dawson alone remained. The other two had died and been washed away. Dawson was taken in; the hurricane deck was abandoned; they sat down in the boat, and as calmly as their awful sufferings would permit awaited a sail or death. For three more long days and nights they waited, but neither death nor sail came to their relief. They were now so much exhausted that they could not rise up to scan the sea; and when the Greenock brig *Mary* came to them, they were unable to make any strong demonstration of joy. She was quite near before they discovered her, and when they were taken on board they were unable to stand. The brig *Mary* was the only sail they saw, from the time the *Central America* went down. They were carefully attended to by those on board the *Mary*. On the 28th they were transferred to the bark *Laura* where kind attentions were continued until their arrival here yesterday morning, when the three were taken to the residences of their respective friends.

Additional Names of Passengers from San Francisco Lost in the Central America.

As we have already stated, a complete list of the passengers from San Francisco by the steamer that connected with the *Central America*, cannot yet be obtained. The following names of people, not before published, were lost with the ill-fated steamer:

Mr. Alston, Georgia.
Jas. C. Clark, Pennsylvania.
Warren Heaton, Ohio.
Joseph Hart, Ohio.
Mr. Davidson, Maryland.
Thomas Olconnon, Indiana.
W. J. Morton, California.
James C. Cloud, Pennsylvania.
John Hunter.
R. Prince.
Hiram Stinchfield.
F. E. Hawley, California.
Geo. Keith, California.
Francis Parago, New-Granada.
George Steer, San Francisco.
Edward Van Nockin, California.
William Sprout, California.
Nicholas H. Martin, Oregon.
P. Edwards, California.
William Eaton, California.
James Raglan, California.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The Capital Besieged by the Insurgents—Expected Overthrow of President Baez.

A late number of the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, acknowledges the receipt of files of the Santo Domingo *Boletin Oficial*, to the 6th of September. The news is three weeks later than advices received here; but the *Boletin* gives to distant readers a very confused idea of the actual state of affairs in this disturbed and distracted country.

One fact, however, seems to be well authenticated. The Capital in which President Baez resides was, at latest dates, surrounded by the Insurgents of Cibao. This condition of things had lasted for over a fortnight.

As a set-off, the *Boletin* pretends that the Government troops had been victorious in divers skirmishes. It publishes the counter-pronunciamento issued at Samana, and alleges that from this place 19 prisoners were sent to the Capital on board a war schooner.

This is about all the positive information given, and, considering the source from whence it comes, we strongly suspect that the prospects are by no means favorable to the continuance of President Baez in power.

It does not appear probable that the insurrectionists are in league with Hayti. It has been said that Soulouque has got his troops in readiness to seize any favorable advantage that offered itself; but he has protested against any such project, and says he is under the direction of the diplomatic agents of powerful mediators, to wit, France and England.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—The Capture of the American Slave Ship Mazeppa—Arrests in Havana for being Concerned in the Slave-Trade—Business and Trade—Decline of Yellow Fever.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. Bullock, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday, having left the latter place on the 30th ult.

At Havana business was very dull. Freights poor. The yellow fever was very sensibly declining.

The slaver captured to the eastward of Cardenas proved to have been the American ship *Mazeppa*. It is said that she had on board 1,500 slaves.

Sugar on hand 195,000 boxes. Money matters are quite easy. Exchange on London 11⅜ to 12 premium. New-York par, and not much doing.

On the 4th, in lat. 37° 10', long. 74° 30', the *Cahawba* passed a brig bound north, showing red colors with white star in centre.

The *Cahawba* has had a very boisterous passage, strong northeasterly gales prevailing the entire passage.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Havana, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

General Concha has displayed the greatest energy of character in the prosecution of the parties concerned in landing the cargo of negroes at Havana an account of which was furnished in my last. Some twenty or thirty persons have been arrested and are still confined in jail awaiting the action of the Rea Audencia. All the *bozales* that can be found in the city, no matter to whom they may belong, are being forcibly taken from their owners. An intimate friend of the General, a Cuban Count, glorying under the name of Lombillos, has lost about seven of a gang that he had secreted on his country-seat near this city. It is currently reported here to-day that the number of the captured exceeds that of the *Villanueva's* cargo, so that the English Government will have to be satisfied with the seizure of the three hundred, and thank their stars in getting even this much done. The slaver captured near Cardenas, is still in quarantine. I understand she will be sent here.

The lesson received by the Marquis of Havana is an instructive one. He was cautioned by good and staunch friends, on his arrival, to be careful in the selection of his advisers and associates, that the commercial class in Cuba were an unprincipled set of Slave-dealers, who cared nothing for the good name of the country where they resided temporarily, beyond the amassing of wealth regardless of the means employed. He disregarded this friendly advice, and threw himself into the arms of the Spanish merchants, who at once invaded the Palace and gradually acquired such freedom with his Excellency as to plunge him headlong into the difficulties that now encompass him on all sides. In a moment of forgetfulness of his duty, or, perhaps, allured by the idea that he was benefiting the country, numberless expeditions were fitted out apparently with his consent. Many have returned and landed their cargoes, and others are daily arriving. What can he do? To punish them for doing what he tacitly consented to, would be equivalent to ingratitude towards his best friends—not to take some active steps to put down the trade, would expose him to the indignant complaints of England. This is the situation of Concha at the present moment, and I feel no hesitation in saying that he would sooner sacrifice his princely fortune a thousand times, and return to Spain, as he did five years ago, with the reputation of being an honest man, than as he will go back now, stigmatized for having enriched himself by the slave-trade to the disgrace of his country. I am informed by persons well posted up in the palace intrigues, that he complains bitterly of the parties who have sacrificed him by making a public display of their talents in landing cargoes of negroes in the very port of Havana. The individuals in question are, however, raising a subscription for his children, $50,000 a piece, and another handsome purse for the purpose of establishing a lawsuit with the editors of the London *Times* for publishing letters derogatory to his reputation, in which it was freely asserted that the slave-trade was carried on to a considerable extent. This may or may not have been false at the time, but recently I think ample proofs could be obtained to substantiate the charge. The whole amount to be collected is $200,000! As this comes out of the pockets of the parties who have brought him into the scrape and who have made money out of the operation, it is no more than right.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the yellow fever has almost entirely ceased. For the last week we have had cool weather with strong north easterly winds, which have blown away all disease, consequently the New-Yorkers need not be strict with their quarantine regulations.

News from Yucatan.

We have Yucatan dates to September 15. The revolution against Governor Pantaleon Barrera had not yet been put down and a skirmish between the parties was daily expected. The Campache rebels kept up the semblance of a Government, and had regularly organized an army under Major-Genera Gnacio Zava lle. The town of Tebat had been sacked by the Indians, at the instigation of the rebels, and every house in the place more or less injured The slaughter of women and children was considerable. The men managed to secrete themselves until the Indians retired, which they did after one day's delay.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Further from India---Death of Gen. Reid Before Delhi---Advance of General Havelock upon Lucknow.

Consols and Cotton Unchanged—Flour Steady.

Riviere-du-Loup, Monday, Oct. 5—1 P. M.

The Montreal Steamship Company's screw steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., has passed this point on her way to Quebec, where she will arrive this afternoon.

A brief dispatch only has been landed here, and the balance of the news will be transmitted from Quebec.

The European advices generally by this arrival are unimportant.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Boston on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th September.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York 12th of September, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 22d; and the Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York the same day and hour, reached Liverpool at night on the 22d.

The *City of Washington* left Liverpool for New-York at the same time as the *Anglo-Saxon*.

The *Fulton*, for New-York, was to leave Southampton on the same afternoon.

There is no later news from India, but highly interesting details are published.

General Havelock had resumed his march on Lucknow.

Small detachments of troops were being sent to India by the Overland Mail Route.

General Reid died before Delhi.

Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta, it was understood, had reference to the transfer of Indian troops to China.

Another mutiny in one of the native regiments at Bombay had been suppressed.

Great fears were felt for the Indigo District.

The merchants of Calcutta had sent a strong petition to the Queen to take the control of the Indian Empire into the hands of the British Government.

General Banks, who commanded in the recent engagement at Lucknow, was killed.

The Government evinces increased activity in sending reinforcements to India, and the proffer of the fleet of the European and American Company's steamers for the overland route, had been accepted by the India Company.

Hong Kong dates are to the 26th July, and are unimportant. From Shanghae the dates are to the 15th.

Teas were coming forward, and a large supply was anticipated if the route continued open.

The street preaching in Belfast has been stopped. On Sunday there was considerable excitement, but only slight disturbance.

It is formally denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia.

It is believed that both France and Russia side with Denmark in the question of the Duchies.

The session of the States-General of Holland has commenced. In the King's speech it was stated that the question of the abolition of Slavery in the West India Colonies would be again brought before the Chambers.

The workmen of Ghent were on a strike, and a rising was feared.

It was believed that the crisis in the Spanish Ministry was over, and that there would be no change in the Cabinet. The cause of the trouble was the Queen's refusal to remove Concha from the Governorship of Cuba.

Monetary affairs in Austria continued very unsatisfactory.

A reconciliation between Austria and Russia was spoken of.

The Evangelical alliance at Berlin adjourned on the 17th ult.

During a storm four vessels had been sunk in the harbour af Gata, and at the same time forty-two lives lost.

The Norwegians have accepted the proposition to take the nominal crown Prince of Sweden for a Regent.

The cholera was raging in the North of Europe,

England refuses to give up the Island of Perim to Turkey.

The Moldavian elections were largely in favor of a Union.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was unchanged, closing on Tuesday quiet, but steady. The sales of the three days were 14,000 bales, nearly all to the trade.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour was generally quoted steady, though some authorities say 6d. lower. Wheat had declined 3d. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Red Wheat 8s.@8s. 3d.; White, 9s.@9s. 6d. Western Canal Flour 31s.@32s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32s.@33s.; Ohio, 33s.@34s. Mixed Corn, 37s. 6d.@38s.; Yellow Corn, 38s.; White, 41s.@43s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was heavy and nominal. Pork dull. Bacon firm. Lard quiet but unchanged in price. Tallow in little inquiry, and prices weak.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes were steady. Resin firm at 4s.6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady at 39s. Oils unchanged. Bark quiet. Sugar quiet. Rice dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat was dull and 2s.@3s. lower. Sugar was buoyant for the finer qualities. Coffee dull. Tea firm. Indigo considerably higher. Tallow firm. Linseed Oil 40s. Pig Iron dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged. Consols for money closed 90⅛@90¼, and for account, 90⅜@90½.

American railway securities were slightly lower.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Wednesday—Noon.

The markets are all very quiet, and without change of importance.

From Washington.

DECISION IN REFERENCE TO CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS—THE ISTHMUS SHIP-CANAL, ETC.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 5.

Attorney-General Black, in a recent decision, says that a person who claims land in California under a grant from Mexico, is entitled to have a patent for it issued out of the General Land Office, whenever he shows that his claim has been finally confirmed by the Commissioner of the District Court, or by the Supreme Court, if he, at the same time, accompanies that proof with a survey certified and approved by the Surveyor-General. The Attorney-General has certain supervisory control over the investigation of these California land claims, while the contest upon them is between the United States and the Mexican Grantees, but beyond this persons claiming titles adverse to the patentees, must resort to the proper Courts of the State.

The Navy Department received to-day an official communication from Commodore Paulding relative to his reconnoissance of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama, to ascertain the practicability of constructing the Inter-Oceanic Canal. He and his scientific party took the route by which the railroad passes, as in every respect most desirable for this purpose.

He reports that the Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle for the construction of a canal, but that there would be great difficulty in procuring laborers for the successful accomplishment of the work.

The distance from ocean to ocean, according to Eugene Totten's estimate, along the proposed line of route for the canal, is 45¾ miles.

It is calculated that the cost of the canal, including harbor improvements at both ends, will not exceed $80,000,000.

The Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia in Opposition to the Legalization of the Suspension of Specie Payment.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 5.

The meeting of the Democrats in opposition to the legalization of the suspension of specie payment was largely attended this evening, principally by workingmen. George L. Wharton presided.

Resolutions were offered, which in substance were as follows: That the present financial embarassments occurring at a period when wealth came from all sources, overflowing and in abundance, and in consequence of over-trading, imprudent investments and extravagances, which, in the opinion of the meeting, have been stimulated by the improper expansions incidental to banking upon an insecure foundation; that we are in favor of the policy of using metallic currency alone; that we attribute the present perfect soundness of the affairs of the Government to specie transactions; that the affairs of State and City should be similarly administered, and the treasury opened and discounted from the Banks as the Treasury of the United States has been detached from such association; that legalization of the present suspension of specie paymdnt by the Banks would violate the fundamental principles of public and private morality; that the Legislature about to convene should leave the Banks to the operation of existing laws, tempered by such forbearance as the good sense of their creditors may suggest; that States should maintain a sound currency in specie on such banks as are immediately redeemable in coin, and that no other should be sanctioned; that we are opposed to bills of smaller denominations than the present, and that we denounce and criminate Bank Presidents and Directors as old fogies, who shut their eyes to the interests of the city and the State; and that we favor the adoption of the New-York Bank system, with the exception of the issue of small notes.

Much enthusiasm was caused by the mention of the name of Jackson; and the sentiments to spend less—that extravagance has been the cause of the present troubles—that economy is the only redress, were received with applause.

Although the meeting was large, it cannot be termed full.

Much dissatisfaction existed among portions of the Democracy in regard to the measure. Some of these, however, took part in the proceedings, in order to guard against going too far.

Voluntary resolutions were attempted to be offered but were overruled by the parties in power. One of these resolutions asked the Bank Directors to resume specie payment or render a statement of their accounts to the people within thirty days, and gave a pledge to vote for no man for the coming Legislature who was not opposed to the present system of banking. The refusal to have this read caused much disturbance and confusion.

Mr. Wharton, Gen. Cadwallader and others spoke. The opinions expressed were that Bank expansions end in bankruptcy and contractions shut up work-shops.

Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 4.

The firemen's triennial parade passed off very pleasantly. Ninety-three companies were in the line, including 24 visiting companies. A number of companies have new apparatus, and all the machines have been repainted and adorned. This is a general holiday. Much indignation was excited amongst the members of the bands by several colored bands being in the line of the procession. Shelton's Band, accompanying the New-York firemen, left the line, and was followed by Deck's (Philadelphia) Band, and others.

A riot occurred during the parade this afternoon, in the Seventeenth Ward, between the members of the Hibernia and Franklin Hose Companies. Three men were shot, one supposed mortally.

Another difficulty afterwards occurred down town, between the Moyamensing Hose Company and the Fairmount Engine Company, but nothing serious arose from it.

The City has been thronged with strangers and firemen to-day, and this evening all places of amusement are thronged.

Irruption of Missourians into Kansas.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 5.

The Quindaro *Chindowan* of the 1st says that nearly a thousand Missourians have entered Kansas, between Quindaro and Weston, to settle there; but well-informed parties in Missouri say that it is for political purposes. Evidence of concerted action along the whole border is becoming apparent, but violence is not apprehended.

News by the Southern Mail.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 5.

The mail from all points, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of importance.

Four companies of the 4th Artillery had arrived at New-Orleans from Florida.

The export duties on tobacco at Vera Cruz had been repealed.

The ship *Harkaway*, recently lost, sailed from Charleston on the 22d of July, with a cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton and 2,400 bbls. of naval stores. She was insured in Charleston for only $2,500.

The New-York State Fair.

Buffalo, Monday, Oct. 5.

Under the influence of the wind and sun, the Fair-ground has recovered from the effects of the recent heavy rains. The present prospects are good for a week of fair weather. The number of entries up to this morning is larger than at any previous Fair.

Dreadful Steamboat Collision on the Mississippi—Fifteen Lives Lost.

Dubuque, Monday, Oct. 5.

The steamer *Ben Coursin* was run into by the steamer *Key City*, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when near La Crosse, on the Mississippi River, and sunk immediately in fifteen feet of water. Fifteen of her deck passengers were drowned.

Illness of Hon. George A. Simmons.

Troy, Monday, Oct. 5.

Intelligence that Hon. George A. Simmons, Member of Congress, has again been stricken with paralysis at Keesville, and cannot possibly survive through the night, has been received here.

Judicial Nominations.

Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, Oct. 5.

Elias S. Ferry and S. D. Pratt have been nominated to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court of the State, caused by the resignations of Judges Stuart and Gookins.

Dreadful Murder in Montgomery County, Pa.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Oct. 5.

One of the most shocking tragedies that we have heard of for a long time occurred yesterday morning in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, about one mile west of Norristown. The scene of it a tenant house belonging to Captain A. Shanklins, and occupied by a man named Thomas Kilby, his wife Mary Kilby, and their three young children.

At an early hour in the morning Kilby went to the house of some neighbors and aroused them, telling them that his wife had been murdered by three negroes. He also went himself in search of a constable to arrest the alleged murderers. The neighbors hurried to the house, and there a shocking sight presented itself. The body of Mrs. Kilby was found lying on the bed, with the head nearly severed from the body, from a blow with an axe. There were two beds upon the bedstead, both of which were completely saturated with the blood of the murdered woman.

Kilby declared that three negroes had come to the house, found their way in, and had committed the dreadful deed; but the suspicions of the neighbors were aroused, and, upon questioning him further, he prevaricated, and contradicted himself, and finally he admitted that he himself had killed his wife, in order to prevent the negroes from doing so. There can be no doubt that the story about the negroes is all a fiction, and that Kilby alone committed the crime. A coroner's inquest was held, and after a full examination, Kilby was arrested and lodged in the prison at Norristown.

The foregoing facts we obtained from a gentleman of Norristown. Since they were written we have received from a correspondent at Norristown an account of the tragedy, which does not vary materially from that we have given. He says, however, that the murderer's middle name only is Kilby, his last name being Bates, or something like it. He states, too, that he was laboring under *mania a potu* when he committed the deed. The murdered woman had an infant child sleeping in her arms when she was slain. When the body was discovered the infant was still clinging to its mother's breast, its hair and clothing clotted with blood. The hair had to be cut off to release it. The other two children were crying for their mother. Beside the fatal wound described above, there were two others, one of which extended from the temple down the side of the face. The body of the murdered woman was interred in the Episcopal burying ground at Norristown.

THE PILLOW WAR.

General Pillow's Rejoinder to Gen. Hitchcock's Reply.

Secret History of the Mexican War.

MAURY COUNTY, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

In my recent address to the people of Tennessee, giving the secret history of Puebla negotiations with the relations I bore to the Government, and to the "Trist Mission," and the part I performed in defeating those negotiations, I was careful to avoid everything of a personal or party character.

I made a simple statement of facts, and referred to the War Office at Washington, where the proof of those facts would be found.

I anticipated that these disclosures, would start up, afresh, the whole pack of *blood hounds*, who have pursued me with so much fierceness ever since I entered the army.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, who signs himself "Acting Inspector-General of the Army in Mexico, and late Brevet Brigadier General," is the first to open the cry upon the new scent, and forthwith the editorial pack—PRENTICE, GREELEY & Co., chime in and cry on.

The cry of these last is an old yell—quite familiar to the public ear, and without terror, even to the *faint hearted*. But this man HITCHCOCK, who thinks to give himself character and consequence before the country, by setting forth the position he occupied, and the length of time he had been in the army, is not so well known, and therefore it may not be improper to give him some further notice.

When the war with Mexico broke out, he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the line, and in command of the 3d Infantry, as fine a Regiment as the army could boast of. While this Regiment was in the field, marching against the enemy, to cut its way to honor and glory, its commander, Col. HITCHCOCK gave up the command, and *cravenly skulked* from this post of *danger* and *honor* for the *nominal* position of Acting Inspector General, in Gen. SCOTT'S Staff, where all his associates were *Lieutenants*, and where he was far removed from danger. With the soldier, the post of *danger* is the post of *honor*.

To understand how far he compromised his honor as a soldier, by this step, we have but to examine the catalogue of the gallant dead, where we find the names of MCINTOSH, SCOTT, RANSOM, GRAHAM, BUTLER, DICKINSON, and a host of other Regimental Commanders, to see how fearfully their ranks were thinned in the bloody battles fought from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and then to contemplate how *comfortable* it was to be in the Staff of the commanding General, *without ever being under fire*.

It was by this species of strategy that this gallant veteran of nearly forty years' services in the army has passed through a series of so many years, *without a scar upon his person*, without seeing an enemy in the war with Mexico, except from the safe stand-point of his chief, and without ever having faced an enemy of his country, unless he was in some of the skirmishes with the Indians in the Florida war. While upon the subject of the Florida war, we invite him, in his next epistle, to tell what Gen. SCOTT in his reports said of his *gallantry* in that war, then to furnish the country with what he said of Gen. SCOTT in his *anonymous* communications to certain papers.

A knowledge of the achievements of this *son of Mars* in that war, with the opinion of the "great soldier" of his gallantry; and his opinion of the "great soldier" written for the information of the public, would interest the people of Tennessee quite as much as his dishonorable reflections upon the memory of the great man, whose fame constitutes the pride and honor of this State.

To understand why he was *breveted*, it is only necessary to say that *that* was *honor* reflected from Gen. SCOTT, his chief, upon whose reports the Government acted in conferring brevets. Such is a brief sketch of the brilliant achievements of this veteran warrior, who with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, resigned his commission and abandoned the army, rather than obey the order of his Government, and go on duty with his regiment to our frontiers, where by possibility he might have to fight the Indians.

In regard to his character as a man of *honor* and *truth*, the country will remember him as a *coconspirator* and *associate witness* of Mr. N. P. TRIST, who, by their falsehoods, hatched the difficulties and provoked the rupture between myself and Gen. SCOTT, and acted as his *pimps* in getting up the falsehoods embodied in the foul charges against me, and then appeared before the Court of Inquiry, and swore against me, with *malice* so *indiscreet*, as to discredit themselves, and to cause the Court to set aside their testimony—thus *branding* them as *convicts* of willful *false-swearing*.

While I will be ready at all times to make good the statements in my address, if any *gentleman* will take issue with me upon them, yet a proper self-respect forbids that I should do more than notice the *misrepresentations* and *aspersions* of HITCHCOCK or TRIST, who are "*par nobile fratrum*" in crime. This much I will do, inasmuch as some persons may see his dirty effusions, who have not had an opportunity of examining my address. I shall point out and correct two palpable *falsehoods* in his letter, so that the public may see that he is still engaged in his old vocation of willful misrepresentation.

In my address I made the following statements, viz.:

"In appointing a Mission to travel with the army and treat for peace, (if an opportunily should offer,) the grade of diplomatic duty to be performed, and the emoluments thereto attached, made it impossible for the President to find a *statesman* who would accept the place. The man selected for that position was Mr. N. P. TRIST. But either distrusting his ability, or judgment, or prudence, or all these, President POLK was not satisfied to place the honor of the country, and his administration, in his hands *alone*.

By his *confidential letters*, now in my possession, he so far associated myself with Mr. TRIST as to place me in *semi-official relations* with him as a *commissioner*. The duty was enjoined upon Mr. TRIST of taking me into all his conferences, and to consult me in all his negotiations. The duty was *imposed* upon me as a patriot, and the devoted friend of the President, to *guard* and *protect* the honor of the *country* and of his *administration* against any and everything which I thought would *tarnish* the one or the other. It will thence be seen, that while Mr. TRIST was the *ostensible* commissioner, I was, in fact, the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country, in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country."

It will be seen from the above statement, that I represent myself as having been placed by the President in semi-official relations with Mr. TRIST, as a commissioner, and that I occupied the position of a confidential officer of the Government, in connection with this mission, of which fact Mr. TRIST had full knowledge. But I had no duty to perform as such civil officer with General SCOTT, and there is not one word said upon the subject, and yet this swift witness, in his letter to the St Louis *Republican*, makes the following reckless statement, viz.:

"This very remarkable paper stands alone it is presumed, as an instance wherein a candidate for office before our people bases his claims, or his principal claim, upon an open confession of having occupied the low and dishonorable position of a spy upon the conduct of his commanding General. General PILLOW unblushingly tells us that he joined General SCOTT, in Mexico, as 'the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country.' In this secret position, General PILLOW, having, *ex-officio* the *entrée* to the presence of the commanding General at all times, and frequently having a seat at his private table, accumulated materials for defaming his confiding commanding officer, in confidential letters to his old companion in a law office, then the President of the United States, and now reveals this astonishing fact, and claims from the people of his State a high office as a reward to his secret service in that capacity. Who does not see the shocking [illegible] of things thus disclosed, and disclosed, too, by the very man who occupied so degrading a position? What officer of the American army, of any proper self-respect, would permit himself to be made such an instrument? What would a due sense of delicacy and honor have prompted a gentleman to do on finding himself appealed to for so dishonorable a service? Undoubtedly he would have thrown back the President's appeal with scorn, or he wold have laid the whole matter before the commanding General, and profess to act only with his full knowledge. But General PILLOW accepted the degrading position tendered him by the President, and now claims credit for his services as 'the confidential officer whose public position gave him access to the presence of the commanding General.'"

Here, with my address before him, this Ex-Inspector-General states what he knew to be a deliberate falsehood, viz.: That I confess myself to have been a spy upon Gen. SCOTT; and having *assumed* this *lie*, he has the effrontery upon it to base his calumnious strictures, foully aspersing my character, and *covertly* assailing the memory of President POLK. Who does not perceive that if I had accepted the position of a spy upon Gen. SCOTT'S movements, and had in so doing dishonored myself, that the President, in imposing such a duty upon me was dishonoring himself. ut BI accepted no such position, and he knew it when he penned the article.

How despicably base must he be who will thus *intentionally* fabricate a falsehood in order to get an opportunity of slandering the memory of the illustrious dead, and of venting the *malice* of his soul against the man whom he tried to *victimize* with his false testimony before the courts of inquiry!

If he were now before a court of justice for the first time and with an untarnished reputation, would not this *wilful falsehood* utterly discredit him?

Nearly ten years ago, in my defence before that Court, (which was published to the world,) I denounced him as *destitute of truth, honor and courage*. He has pocketed this withering denunciation ever since in *silence*. He now comes forth, professing to be governed alone by the desire to protect the character of the "*great soldier*," and to enlighten the people of Tennessee as to my claims to Senatorial honors—his *malice, marked* with *falsehood*, striking like the assassin in the dark.

Ten years ago, when I was under arrest, awaiting a trial upon charges which he was expected to prove, he wrote an *anonymous* letter to the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, in which he said: "PILLOW, too, is in arrest! He is so; and charges, running through several sheets of paper, have been forwarded to Washington, and they represent him in such an *odious* light that we cannot but think of him but with disgust. He is charged with *lying*, and with *duplicity* and *treachery*; in fact, his character is utterly prostrate here."

Again he said: "He (PILLOW) could only have received a slight blow of some sort, possibly he struck his foot or ankle against some projecting limb, without knowing what it was."

Gen. SCOTT, in his official report, said of this "*slight blow*" against a "*projecting limb*:" "This gallant leader was *struck down while up with the front ranks by an agonizing wound*."

Again: HITCHCOCK says in his letter: "I will confine my remarks to facts within my own knowledge." So then it appears that he had a *personal knowledge* of the *facts told* him in TRIST'S lies! A *personal knowledge* of *all* that took place at TRIST'S quarters *when he was not present*. Though the army had been fighting from 12 M. till 4 P. M on the 19th of August, under my orders, and with no senior officer upon the field, he has a *personal knowledge* that I had given *no orders* to Gen. TWIGGS, RILEY, CADWALLADER or Col. MORGAN, when these officers all testify that I had, and when *he was not present*.

On the morning of the 20th of August, when the entrenched camp of Contreras was carried under SMITH, I was upon the hill of Chepultepec, in full view of the assaulting force, yet, he had a *personal knowledge* that I was in bed at San Augustine.

Again: HITCHCOCK says TRIST told him that I took him into "*private room*" (on the night of the 19th August, after Gen. SCOTT had directed the assault on the morning of the 20th, under Gen. SMITH'S suggestion) and I told him (TRIST) that I disapproved this plan, and notified him that I washed my hands of the responsibility of the movement. Now, it so happens that this fact as stated by TRIST, was embraced in SCOTT'S charges against me. TRIST swore to the fact, but the Court was satisfied that he *lied*, and found against him in this, as in all his other testimony, and HITCHCOCK knew it, yet he now revives and brings forward this proven falsehood of TRIST'S and repeats it as true, under his pledge "to confine himself to matters within his own knowledge." But independently of this view of the subject, why should I wish to wash my hands of the responsibility of a measure ordered by Gen. SCOTT? He was in command of the army—my senior in rank—and the entire responsibility would of course rest upon him. Yet HITCHCOCK repeats this old disproven falsehood as if he himself believed it!

Is further fact or commentary necessary to show the utter moral depravity of this "Acting Inspector-General!"

The other misrepresentation I deem it proper to correct, relates to the Puebla negotiations. In my address I made the following statement:

When I reached the headquarters of the Army at Puebla, I was invited to a conference with Mr. TRIST. On my arrival at his quarters I found Gen. SCOTT there. Mr. TRIST informed me that he had opened negotiations with SANTA ANA, and had pretty well agreed upon the preliminaries of negotiations for peace. By these terms SANTA ANA was to be paid, cash in hand, as earnest money, $10,000, and our army was to march to the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the City. If we *won*, an armistice was to be granted, and Commissioners appointed to treat for peace. When peace should be concluded, SANTA ANA was to receive $1,000,000 more.

Mr. TRIST further informed me that these terms had been agreed to, but it was an open question whether SANTA ANA, or Gen. SCOTT, (after the battle was fought,) should take the initiative, and send the flag of truce, preparatory to the armistice—SANTA ANA insisting that Gen. SCOTT should send the flag, but Gen. SCOTT insisting, if he won the battle, SANTA ANA should do so. He further said Gen. SCOTT had furnished him the money, and that he had paid the $10,000 required to be paid in advance, and that Gen. SCOTT had the means in disbursing department of the army, or could raise the means, of paying the million to be paid at the conclusion of the negotiations. He also said he had invited me to the conference in pursuance of the order of the President, and desired my approval the the terms.

I asked Mr. TRIST if there was any law authorizing a use of the public money? He replied there was not. I then asked him if the President had authorized such a use of it. He replied he had not, but he thought it was the best he could do.

Regarding this as an improper use of the public money, and as a *bribe* to the commander of the enemy's forces, and as dishonoring the Government, and disgraceful to our army, I at once protested against the whole matter.

Gen. SCOTT justified and defended the measure, both upon the score of *morals* and as to the usage of governments. He said we were not corrupting SANTA ANA, for the fact that he was found in the market, asking a *bribe*, was proof that he was already corrupted.

In regard to the practice of Governments, he said it was a *usage* of all Governments, to effect their purposes, when necessary, by money, and that our Government had sanctioned the practice. He said the presents made by it to the Chiefs of Indian tribes and to the Barbary powers, were nothing but bribes. He further said that in the settlement of the North-eastern boundary question, $500,000 had been used—no one knows how, but the officers of the Government, unless it was used to bribe the Maine press. He mentioned other instances in which the Government had expended large sums of money in this way.

Finding Gen. SCOTT clear as to the *right* of the measure, and earnest in his coöperation with Mr. TRIST, not being familiar myself with the usages of other Governments, nor the practice of our own, I doubted what I ought to do; and in deference to his wishes and judgment, suspended my opposition, until a day's reflection had confirmed my opinion of duty to my country. On the night after the conference took place, Gen. SCOTT called a council of general officers, to whom he made known what had been done in the way of negotiation, and to whom he expressed substantially the views and opinions above detailed.

Being satisfied after reflection that my first impressions were *right*, I went next day to Gen. SCOTT and Mr. TRIST, and protested so earnestly against the whole matter that they both said I was *right*, and that they would abandon the negotiations. I then thought they were sincere in their purpose to abandon it, and all idea of peace to be thus obtained.

It will be seen from the above statement, that the conference spoken of was held in the day time, and at Mr. TRIST'S quarters, and that there was no one present but Mr. TRIST, Gen. SCOTT and myself.

It was at this conference that the terms of the negotiation agreed to by TRIST were first made known to me. It was here that I made known my opposition. It was then that Gen. SCOTT'S arguments induced me to doubt as to my duty, and that I, at his request, and in deference to his wishes and opinions, agreed to suspend my opposition until reflection could satisfy me as to my duty. I stated in my address that the following night Gen. SCOTT called a council of general officers, to whom he expressed substantially the same views and opinions he had in the conference held at TRIST'S quarters. I do not, however, pretend to give the opinions or views expressed at that meeting, either by myself or any one else; and I referred to what took place at this meeting of general officers simply to let the public understand that others, besides myself, knew the facts. I have stated that at the private conference I had agreed to suspend my opposition, and I now state that at the meeting of general officers I did not make known my opposition, but said, in substance, that though I thought the whole matter was wrong, yet I supposed we were choosing the least of evils, in agreeing to the proposed terms. This I did in conformity with my agreement to suspend my opposition until better satisfied as to my duty. HITCHCOCK'S "notes written at the time," are like those he produced on the investigation before the court about the hour at which Gen. SCOTT arrived on the battle field on the 16th of August, which were proven to be false by half a dozen witnesses. These notes do not correctly give what was said by any general officer present except Gen. CADWALLADER, who expressed no opinion. But that is *their* matter, not *mine*.

I further said, in my address, as is seen from the above quotation, the next day, being satisfied, after reflection, that my first impressions were right, that I went to Gen. SCOTT and Mr. TRIST and protested earnestly against the whole matter, that they both agreed I was right, and that they would abandon the negotiation.

This meeting of general officers had no duty to perform in a civil capacity. My position, as a confidential officer of the Government, was not known to them. Mr. TRIST was not even present. It was called by Gen. SCOTT, and as I had agreed to suspend, *temporarily*, my opposition, I did so. If, at this meeting, I committed an error in not expressing the opinions I entertained, it proceeded from my respect for Gen. SCOTT, and my anxiety not to thwart his wishes. But I did not fail to right myself at the earliest moment afterwards, with Mr. TRIST (with whom my duties associatied me) and with Gen. SCOTT, at whose request I had agreed to suspend my opposition for reflection.

These are the facts as they are stated, substantially, in my address, and as HITCHCOCK knew them to be from that address, and yet he comes forward, professing to have a *personal knowledge of all the facts*, and in his notes, (evidently written for the place they occupy in his letter) makes me the warm advocate of the whole corrupt negotiation—armistice and all—when my opposition to the whole proceeding is as well known, and was as fully proven as any proposition could be that depended upon human testimony.

He says Congress had made a liberal appropriation to procure a peace, and thinks it would not be so great a wrong to use a *little of it*, even in the way of bribe. He feels that if he could implicate me in this business, he would thereby effectually screen himself and his chief and associate in turpitude, TRIST, from the condemnation of a just public opinion.

The gross perversion of my position, and this effort to raise a *false issue* between myself and Gen. SMITH, and to ascribe to Gen. SCOTT'S rupture with me to my refusal to modify my official report, is but another shameless attempt at falsehood—at which he has shown himself as adroit as he was reckless in swearing before the court.

To understand the importance of this question, and how greatly the American army was endangered by the terms of this negotiation, as *agreed upon*, it is necessary to look at the relative strength and position of the two armies at the time. The Mexican army was 35,000 strong, and was in a city with a population of 200,000 inhabitants, defended by double lines to defensive works, with over 100 pieces of artillery and with this army. The American army consisted of 11,500 men, all told; was in the midst of the enemy's country; without supporting force, and without the possibility of early reinforcements.

From this statement of the relative strength and position of the two armies, how fearfully were the chances against our success! Yet, by the *terms as agreed upon*, if SANTA ANA won the *battle*, the survivors of the American army would be within his power and at his mercy. If we won, he had provided, *by the armistice*, for the safety of himself, his army and the city. If peace ensued, he got the million and ten thousand dollars. If peace did not ensue, he got time to make every necessary preparation for renewing the bloody struggle, with greatly increased chances of success from our reduced force.

It will thus be seen that Gen. SCOTT and SANTA ANA had agreed to play the game of "open and shut"—the stake being the lives and blood of our army, and SANTA ANA having "*the hold*." That the army in such a conflict did not perish, was owing to its own *indomitable valor*. As it was, it cut its way into the city, at the cost of nearly half its numbers. It was against these terms that I protested.

In my address I stated that Mr. TRIST made an agreement with SANTA ANA (and that Gen. SCOTT approved and sanctioned it) by which SANTA ANA was to receive, cash in hand, $10,000; that an army was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight a battle before the city—if we won, SCOTT was to grant an armistice—SANTA ANA was to appoint commissioners to treat for peace, and when peace was concluded he was to receive one million more. That SCOTT or TRIST paid the ten thousand dollars before leaving Puebla; that we marched to the Valley, fought the battle, had the city in his power, halted the army at the gate of the city, ordered it to fall back *without a flag of truce* from the enemy, and granted an armistice; that SANTA ANA was allowed time to recruit his army, strengthen the defences of the city, and thus make it necessary to fight over his battles, which cost the army the blood of 1,672 men; that it was thus manifest that Gen. SCOTT *acted upon and carried out the terms* of the Puebla negotiations; that I opposed the whole proceeding, not as a spy upon General SCOTT, but as an associate Commissioner with Mr. TRIST; that my position was known both to Gen. SCOTT and Mr. TRIST; that finding I could not arrest these proceedings, alike disgraceful to the Government and dangerous to the army, I reported all the facts to the President, who thereupon recalled Mr. TRIST; that shorfly afterwards I was arrested and held a prisoner in the city of Mexico, until I was relieved from arrest by an order of the President of the United States.

This was the substance of that address. Does Gen. HITCHCOCK deny that there was such an agreement, or that the $10,000 was paid? Does he deny that after marching to the valley and fighting the battle, Gen. SCOTT halted the army when the city was in his power and granted an armistice, without the enemy having sent a flag of truce, or asked for the armistice until next day? Does he deny that I opposed the armistice *warmly* and *earnestly*, both by *verbal* and *written* remonstrance? Does he deny that SANTA ANA availed himself of the armistice to recruit his army and strengthen the defences of the city, and that the after operations, made necessary by the armistice, cost the army the blood of 1,672 of its men! Does he explain why Mr. TRIST was recalled and ordered to be sent out of the country, if not upon my report, and why he was promptly recalled upon *that* if I was not an *Associate Commissioner?* Does he pretend to explain how it happened that both Gen. WORTH and myself—the two officers who opposed the armistice—were arrested shortly after TRIST was recalled? Unless he denies these well-known facts of the history of that campaign, he makes *no issue* with any statement in my address.

Yet he would have the public believe that Gen. SCOTT broke off friendly relations with me because I would not alter my official report, and falsify my convictions of truth. He says that Gen. SCOTT "*condescended*" to address me in kind and complimentary language in a "*private note*," to induce me to do so, and that I basely attempted to use this private note for my own glorification, &c.

In the first place, Gen. SCOTT'S letter from which the extract was taken, is not a *private note*, but on the contrary, was an *official letter*, addressed by Maj. Gen. SCOTT to Maj. Gen. PILLOW, and related exclusively to the movements of the army, and to official reports, and was by Gen. SCOTT so regarded, and by him forwarded to the War Department of the Government at Washington.

In the second place, if it had been a *private note*, and Gen. SCOTT had paid me unmerited compliments, to induce me to satisfy my own convictions, as HITCHCOCK says was the fact, he puts Gen. SCOTT in a position in which all his friends would see that he *compromised his honor*. Either, therefore, HITCHCOCK *lies*, or else Gen. SCOTT was guilty of writing me a highly eulogistic letter, *falsifying the truth* for a most ignoble purpose.

It is not material to me which horn of the dilemma he assumes. If he speaks the truth, Gen. SCOTT wrote *falsely*. If Gen. SCOTT, in his official letter, wrote the *truth*, HITCHCOCK has but added another to the many acts which consign his name to infamy and dishonor.

He may, therefore, fabricate what he pleases, and slander the memory of the pure and illustrious statesman who recalled his "*associate in crime*"—suspended his chief from command, and approved the finding of the Court, that relieved me from his false testimony and the foul charges he vainly sought to fix upon my character. He may run as the *leader of the pack*, upon the track of him for whose blood he so thirsts; but his teeth are now *extracted*, and he cannot bite, though he be *rabid* with *hate* and *malice*.

I regret the necessary length of this communication, and still more the notice I have been compelled to take of a man who, though not mentioned or alluded to in my address, comes forward an impertinent intermeddler with the rights of the people of Tennessee, and provokes this exposure.

Perhaps in the future, he will work at "Scott's Conquest of Mexico," in the "retirement" which his *aversion* to the use of the *sword* has driven him, as more congenial to his *peaceable nature* than fighting Indians.

Having disposed of him as I think he deserves, it is proper to say that I shall take no further notice of any thing emanating from that source.

Respectfully, GID. J. PILLOW.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 5.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Victor Fleury.*—There were two indictments against this defendant for passing false invoices through the Custom-House.

The United States vs. *Charles Landser and Otto Schloemer.*—An indictment for aiding in passing false invoices.

The United States vs. *John McGinty.*—An indictment for stealing a letter containing a letter of credit for £5, directed to John McGerrity.

The United States vs. *Eli B. Nichols.*—An indictment for embezzling a letter containing a five dollar bill. This indictment was for a felony—another indictment was found against the same defendant for the same offence as a misdemeanor.

The United States vs. *William Knapp.*—An indictment against the Master of the ship *Cornelia Lawrence*, for not supplying her sufficiently with food for her passengers, on a voyage from Liverpool to this port.

The United States vs. *Franciscus B. Hammelin.*—An indictment for smuggling linen.

The United States vs. *Johann Beyer, alias Johann Berger.*—An indictment for larceny, in stealing an Austrian bank-note for 75 florins, on board the ship *Southampton*.

The United States vs. *Isaac Warren and A. D. Rodgers.*—An indictment against the master and mate of the brig *David B. Doane*, for cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew.

The United States vs. ——— *Greene.*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, viz.: a billet of wood, upon one of the crew of the ship *A. Z.* There was another indictment against Greene for another offence of the same character, committed with a pair of brass knuckles.

The United States vs. *David S. Henry.*—An indictment for the same offence committed with a belaying-pin on board the bark *Rapid*.

The United States vs. *George Wilson and Thomas Thompson.*—An indictment for revolt and mutiny on board the ship *Speedwell*.

The United States vs. *Antony Sauer.*—Two indictments for passing false invoices.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court for their industry and fidelity, which they well deserved, having examined some 70 or 80 cases and found about 50 indictments, the highest number ever found by one jury.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

Conclusion of the Argument.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 5.

Before a Full Bench.

MR. O'CONOR'S OPINION OF SLAVERY.

Jonathan Lemmon vs. *Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.*—This case was continued yesterday. Mr. Blunt continued for the defendant on the following points:

MR. BLUNT'S POINTS.

First Point—The state of Slavery is contrary to natural right, and all legal intendment is against it.

Slavery requires a peculiar system of laws to enforce the rules of the master, which are irreconcilable with the jurisprudence of States where it does not exist.

The right to a slave is different from the right to other property. (Vide Esclavage in Code l'Humanité; 18 Pickering, 216; 2 McLean, R., 596; 18 Peters; 2 Barn. and C., 488.)

Second Point—The law of Slavery is local, and does not operate beyond the territory of the State where it is established.

When the slave is carried or escapes beyond its jurisdiction, he becomes free, and the State to which he resorts is under no obligation to restore him, except by virtue of express stipulation. (Grotius, lib. 2. ch. 15, 5, 1; ib., chap. 10, 2, 1. Wiquefort's Ambassador, lib. 1, p. 418; Bodin de Rep., lib. 1, cap. 5; 4 Martin, 385; Case of the Creole and the opinion in the House of Lords, 1842; 1 Phillimore on International Law, 316, 365.)

In 1531, the Supreme Court at Mechlin rejected an application for surrendering a fugitive slave from Spain. (Gudelin de Jure Noviss, lib. 1. ch. 5.)

A Spanish merchant touching at Toulon on his way to Genoa by sea, with a slave on board, the slave was declared free. (Bodin. de Rep., lib. 1, p. 41.)

In 1762, Stanley *vs.* Harvey, 2d Eden. Ch. Rep., 126, Lord Northington held that a slave becomes free as soon as he lands in England.

In the case of Knight, the negro, the Sessions Court in Scotland, in 1770, held the same principle. (Ferguson's Rep. on Divorce, App. 396.)

In the Somerset case, Lord Mansfield held a negro who had been bought in Virginia, and brought to England, to be free. (20 Howell. S. T. 82.)

In 1824, the doctrine was applied to 38 slaves who came on board of a British man-of-war off Florida, having escaped from a Florida plantation. Admiral Cockburn held them to be free, and the owner, Forbes, sued him in the King's Bench for their value. Judgment for defendant, on the ground that they became free by coming on board a British ship, it being neutral territory. (2 Barn. & Cress. 428, and 3 Dowl. & Ryl., 697.)

In 1820 the Court of Appeals in Kentucky held, that where a slave born in Kentucky had been taken into Indiana under Territorial laws, allowing the introduction of slaves without their becoming free, and afterward was brought to Kentucky, she became free.

The Court said, that "in deciding this question, we disclaim the influence of the general principles of liberty which we all admire, and conceive it ought to be decided by the law as it is, and not as it ought to be. Slavery is sanctioned by the laws of this State, and the right to hold them under our municipal regulations is unquestionable.

But we view this as a right existing by positive law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of nature, or the unwritten and common law." (2d Marshall Rep., 470, Rankin *vs.* Lydia.)

Again. "It is the right of another, to the labor of a slave, whether exercised or not, which constitutes Slavery, or involuntary servitude. The right, then, during the seven years' residence of Lydia in Indiana, was not only suspended, but ceased to exist, and we are not aware of any law of this State which can or does bring into operation the right of Slavery, when once destroyed."

It would be a construction without language to be construed—implication without any scrap of law, written or unwritten, statutory or common, from which the inference could be drawn to revive the right to a slave, when that right had passed over to the slave himself, and he had become free. (Ib. p. 472.)

In 1824, the Supreme Court of Louisiana held that a slave taken from Kentucky into Ohio to reside, became free; and that having become free, removal into a Slave State with her master did not make her a slave again. (14 Martin's Rep., 401.)

In 1835, the Supreme Court of Louisiana held, that a slave taken into France and afterwards brought back to Louisana, became free. (Marie Louise *vs.* Mariot, 3 Louis. Rep., 475.)

In 1816, the same Court held, that a person claimed as a slave by a bill of sale executed in a free State or Territory, must be deemed free, unless the right of conveying him out of that State could be justified by proving him to be a fugitive slave. (Forsyth *vs.* Nash, 4 Martin, 390.

Before the act of 1846, the Court of Louisiana always held, that a slave taken into a Free State became free; and that he did not become a slave npon being brought back. (Eugenie *vs.* Prevel, 2 Louis. Annual Rep., 180; Smith *vs.* Smith, 13 Louis. R., 444; Virginia *vs.* Himel, 10 Louis. Ann. R., 185; Josephine *vs.* Poultney, 1 Ib., 328; 14 Martin, Louis. R., 401.)

The Supreme Court of Missouri held that the actual residence of a slave in Illinois is sufficient evidence of freedom. (Milly *vs.* Smith, Mo. Rep. 86, in 1829.)

And where an army officer took his slave to his post in the Northwestern Territory, the slave was held free. (Rachel *vs.* Walker, 4 Ib., 359, in 1836.)

In 1851, the Court of Appeals in South Carolina, in an action for the value of a slave, recognized the principle that a slave landing in a free State became free. (Ellis *vs.* Welch, 4 Pick. 466.)

In 1840, the General Court of Virginia held, that a slave taken by her master into Massachusetts and brought back into Virginia, was entitled to her freedom. (10 Leigh R., 697, Commonwealth *vs.* Pleasant.

Beaty *vs.* Horton, Ib., 615.—In this case the Court held, that this freedom was acquired by the action of the law of Massachusetts upon the slave coming there.

In 1833, Chief-Justice Shaw held, that a slave temporarily brought by its owner into Massachusetts became free. (Commonwealth *vs.* Aves, 16 Pick. R. 193.)

Third Point—The provision in the Federal Constitution relating to the recovery of fugitive slaves recognizes the foregoing principle of universal jurisprudence. For if slaves were property under the Constitution, in any but those States where local laws exist to that effect, there would be no need of an express provision for their recovery, for property can be recovered at common law.

Moreover, the obligation in the Constitution is limited to fugitive slaves. When this provision was under discussion, it was amended by striking out the word "legally" before "held to service," because some thought Slavery could not be legal in a moral point of view, and substituting "under the laws thereof." (Journal of Federal Constitution, 1787, pages 806, 365, 384.)

It was then deemed improper to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in men. (Madison's Works, 1,429.)

C. C. Pinckney, in speaking of this provision, says: "We have obtained a right to recover our slaves, in whatever part of America they may take refuge—which is a right we had not before." (16 Peters, 648.)

Fourth Point—The persons here claimed as slaves, are free, by the express enactment of the Legislature of this State. (1 R. S., part 1, tit. 656-7, § 1.)

"No person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced, or brought into this State, on any pretence whatever. Every such person shall be free."

"Every person brought into this State as a slave shall be free."

The exception originally made in favor of persons in transit with their slaves, was repealed in 1841. (Ch. 247.)

The right to declare and control the condition of its citizens is a right belonging to the States, and has not been conferred on the Federal Government. Otherwise, the whole power over Slavery must be deemed within the control of Congress.

Fifth Point—They cannot be held by virtue of any provision of the Constitution of the United States.

The provisions cited on the argument before Mr. Justice Paine are:

That relating to fugitives from justice. (Art. 4, § 2.)

That full faith and credit shall be given in each State to each State, to the public acts of every other State. (Art. 4, § 1.)

That the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. (Art. 4, § 2.)

That no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. (Art. 5 of Amendments.)

None of these provisions have any reference to this case.

They are not fugitives escaping into this State from another State.

We give full faith and credit to the act of Virginia, that made these persons slaves there.

We allow the appellant all the privileges and immunities of a citizen of this State.

He has not been deprived of property by these proceedings.

The appellant had no property in these persons. It ceased to be property when he brought them into the State of New-York.

The Constitution of the United States is a grant of powers to the General Government. It follows by necessary consequence, that what is not granted is reserved.

If there is no grant of power to enforce upon New-York the obligation to allow a citizen of a Slave State to bring his slaves here and detain them here as slaves, while sojourning or passing through this State, the General Government has not the power; and the right to do so does not exist.

New-York having prohibited the act, no jurisdiction can declare her law unconstitutional.

Even in consenting to the reclamation of fugitives from service, she does not acknowledge the law of Slavery.

She agrees to ignore that question, and not to inquire into the nature of the duty of service on the part of the fugitive, whether a slave or an apprentice; but to remit him to the Courts of the State from which he fled.

But this is the extent of her duty. Her bond extends no further than to the fugitive.

As to all other persons, her laws protect their personal liberties against all claimants.

Sixth Point—These persons are not to be held as slaves, under any implied covenants between the States of the Union, nor by any rules of comity.

1. The provisions relating to the surrender of fugitives from service, is the only possible case where such an obligation can arise. And by incorporating this provision in the Constitution, every other case is excluded. *Expressio unius, exclusio alterius.*

2. No comity of States requires us to admit Slavery into our State in any form.

In extending comity toward the laws of other States, it is the State, and not the Court, that establishes the rule. Chief-Justice Taney, in Augusta *vs.* Earle, 13 Peters, 589. Grotius, L. ii., ch. xxii., § 16.

There can be no such comity here. because the State has made an express statute declaring these persons to be free.

Comity is not an obligation to be enforced by a superior, but a courtesy allowed by the party assuming the duty.

In deciding whether comity requires any act, we look to our own laws and adjudication for authority. And it can never be exercised in violation of our laws. Story, Conflict of Laws, §§ 23, 24, 36, 37; Willard *vs.* The People, 4 Scam., 461; Commonwealth *vs.* Ayres, 18 Pick. Rep., 221 3 Am. Jurist, 404.

No comity requires us to allow an act here, by citizens of another State, that if done by our own citizens would be a felony.

The comity of nations is based upon principles that destroy all right to hold these persons as slaves.

Seventh Point—These persons cannot be restrained of their liberty, whatever may have been their state in Virginia.

If restrained of liberty here, it must be either under and by virtue of our laws, or under the laws of Virginia.

The allegation of the suit is, that they were held and confined in a certain house in this City, against their will.

The answer is, they are slaves.

Our laws prohibit any such holding. They furnish no remedy if the person claimed refuse to be detained.

The question here is, can they be detained. Certainly not by our laws; and our Courts can only administer our own laws. The laws of Virginia are not in force here.

If the slave resists, how can he be compelled to subjection? If the master has not the power to enforce obedience, he cannot invoke the aid of the law, for such a case.

It follows that our laws, in this respect, if they remain neutral, leave the parties to their natural rights.

This being so, the slave is free.

Our authorities can only execute the laws of this State; and not those of another State.

Eighth Point—They are free by the common law. Co. Litt. 124 b; Somerset's Case, 20 Howell's State Trial, 79; Knight *vs.* Wedderbum, Id., p 2; Forbes *vs.* Cochran, 2 Barn. & Cres., 448; Greenwood *vs.* Curtis, 6 Mass., Rep. 366; Case of the Antelope, 10 Wheaton, 420; Jones *vs.* Wheaton, 2 McLean, 596.

The English common law, as adjudicated before and since our Revolution, adjudges them to be free.

By the principles of the law of nations, as expounded by the philosophers and jurists of various countries, and recognized by all Christendom, they are free.

The Constitution of the United States does not, by any express terms, deliver them to Slavery.

No implication can be drawn from any provision of that instrument to remand them to Slavery.

The laws of this State declare them free.

In behalf of their freedom, we urge the common jurisprudence of all nations; the principles of our own common law; the doctrines of the founders of our Government; the legislation of our State; the public opinion of the world; and we deny, on the part of the people of the State of New-York, that these persons, claimed as slaves, can be deemed as such in our courts of justice.

Mr. O'Conor replied. He took the ground that negro slavery was neither repugnant to the laws of nature or morality, though he was, and always should be opposed to negro slavery in this State, for it would neither be of benefit to the State, or to the slave. It would be unwise because unprofitable to all parties. As it was expedient not to hold them here, our Northern people were inclined to throw off the sin of Slavery, and to be exceedingly just by damning those who held them. He did not pretend that Congress could render it lawful for a slave to be sold or forced to work in this State, for all the whole internal management of the State was vested in the Legislature of the State; but the right of passage of property from one State to another, was beyond their control. He referred to our great sanctity in feeling that to have a slave born on our free soil would be horrible, while the birth of a slave on the soil which produced Geo. Washington, was of no consequence. He thought, however, that if this were so terrible, it might perhaps be well to pass a law preventing the bringing into our State of female slaves, at certain times when there would be danger of this terrible event occurring.

Mr. Blunt stated that he would refer the Court to a forthcoming work by Hon. Thos. H. Benton, being a criticism on the Dred Scott case. The work was not yet published, but probably would be before the decision was rendered. The Court was then adjourned until Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

In re Central Park—Petition of J. W. Allen.—Report confirmed.

James A. Whale vs. *Asher.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted, without costs, if defendant stipulate to bring no action for false imprisonment.

Petition of O. W. Sturtevant.—Report confirmed.

Cole vs. *Cole.*—Divorce granted.

NOTICE.—The whole Calendar will be called on Thursday, Oct. 19, but, if any cause be found ready, the call will be suspended until such cause be finished, when the Calendar will be resumed.

Causes may be set down for any day in term, on filing at any time with the Clerk a written consent. Defaults will be allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Smith vs. *Gardner—Fitzpatrick* vs. *Kipling—Houghton* vs. *McAuliff et al.—Harris* vs. *Hart.*—Cases settled.

The Sickles and Bennett Libel Suit.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The People ex rel. Daniel E. Sickles vs. *James Gordon Bennett.*—Argument of John Graham, Esq., for the prosecution.—This matter came before the Court yesterday morning, on an application to vacate the rule or order made by Judge Russell, to send back proceedings in the above case for a hearing before Justice Davison.

Mr. Whiting, for the defendant, applied for a postponement, to allow him to prepare and enable Mr. Field, who was engaged in another Court, to be present.

Mr. Graham resisted the application.

The Court decided to hear Mr. Graham, and then adjourn to Wednesday, to give Mr. Whiting an opportunity to prepare.

Mr. Graham read several affidavits, of which we subjoin two, to show the circumstances under which Judge Russell had granted the order.

City and County of New-York, ss.—James M. Flandreau, of the said City, being duly sworn, saith, that he is one of the Police Justices attached to the Second District Police Office, in the City of New-York. That he acted as magistrate in the taking of the recognizance of the defendant herein on the charge of libel preferred against him. That the said defendant was, at the time, attended by his counsel (Benjamin Galbraith) and his bail (James Grant.) That the said Galbraith stated that they were ready to put in bail, and wanted an examination. That this deponent replied that he could not take bail subject to an examination, but that he would take the usual bail and lay the case before Justice Davison, who issued the warrant. That this deponent presumed he would give an examination, but that this deponent could not promise for him; and that bail was then put in by the said defendant, without any pledge on the part of the deponent, that the said defendant should have a hearing subsequently thereto. That no offer was made on the part of the defendant to go on with a hearing before this deponent before putting in bail.

JAS. M. FLANDREAU.

Sworn before me Sept. 29, 1857, JOSEPH BRZOK, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Sedgwick, of the said City, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he is the Assistant-District-Attorney for the City and County of New-York, and that he acted as District-Attorney in this Court on Saturday, the 26th inst.; that after the business of the Court on that day was through, as this deponent supposed, or as far as he knew, Judge Russell, (on its being so intimated to him by this deponent,) remarked to deponent that he believed Mr. Galbraith had gone for Mr. Whiting to make a motion; that when Mr. Whiting came in he commenced making a motion to the Court, that the papers on file with the Clerk of the Court, connected with the complaint against the above-named defendant be sent back to the Police-Office for the purpose of a preliminary examination to the defendant; that no notice had been given or received at the office of the said District-Attorney of the said motion, or of any intention to make the same, to the knowledge, information and belief of deponent; and that this deponent did not know or suspect that such a motion was about to be made until it was commenced as aforesaid; that this deponent stated the facts to the Court, that he knew nothing of the intention to make such a motion, and requested time to look into the matter, for the purpose of preparing and attending fully to the interests of the prosecution, which was refused by the Court, and the rule or order referred to above, after considerable discussion made by the Court.

JNO. SEDGWICK.

Sworn before me, Sept. 30, 1857.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk of Sessions.

Mr. Graham then commenced his argument, of which the following is a synopsis:

It is the rule of all Courts, Civil and Criminal, where the Court is moved, or sought to be moved, by one party to a legal proceeding, in such a way as to affect the interests of the other, to require and take care that notice of the motion shall be and has been regularly given.

In the present case, the presumption of law was and is, that the sending of the papers in the Police Office to this Court was regular and in the due course of duty. The law always presumes in favor of a public officer doing his duty. *Omnia præsumunta rite esse acta.* The defendant, in his application to Judge Russell, sought to overcome this presumption, and the prosecution should have had notice, so that they could have sustained it by the fact.

The people, as prosecutors, were forwarding the complaint through their regular organs. The aggravated character of the libel demanded it. Judge Russell, instead of looking upon the matter in this light, thwarted the prosecution.

It is an invariable rule of all Courts, where a party applies for relief by way of *motion*, to require him to do so, as soon as practicable after the discovery of the facts *supposed* to entitle him to the relief he asks. Judge Russell did not require the defendant to bring himself within this rule—to show why he had not applied before—why he came in at the last moment, just as the Court was ending its existence for the term. The apparent laches of the defendant should have been excused. *Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, leges sub veniunt.*

It is the uniform rule of all Courts, where an application is made by way of *motion*, on the part of a defendant, to require him, with a view to strengthening the good faith of the application, and showing that it is not made to delay the prosecuting or pursuing party, to satisfy the Court that he intends to defend in good faith, and not vexatiously, and that he has a defence *upon the merits*, as he is advised by counsel.

Judge Russell did not require to be satisfied upon these points. He did not stop to inquire whether any useful end was to be gained. "*Cui bono*" was not in his mind.

It is also a rule commonly observed in all Courts, never to act summarily and *ex parte*, where the interests of an opposite party can be affected prejudicially, unless a clear case is before the Court, *and the party asking its intervention would be irretrievably damnified by any delay.*

Can Judge Russell say this? What prejudice could ensue by letting the defendant apply to the Court at *this* term—*unless the defendant wanted to avoid the learned Judge who was to preside at this term?* The defendant cou'd not have been indicted until *term*, for his recognizance was returnable at this term, and unless he doubted the pliancy of the Court, as *now* constituted, he could have no other motive for his course. The Court ought ever to, and, it is to be supposed as it *can*, so it *will*, take charge of the interests of an absent party, or a party *surprised*, when an application is made to it by way of *motion*.

Judge Russell acted as though the prosecution had no interests to take care of at all.

The foregoing points are made preliminarily. They are familiar to every lawyer, are practiced upon daily by our Courts in the hearing of *motions*—and need not the citation of authorities to support them. The only wonder can be, that, in its action, any Court should dare to trample upon or disregard these familiar rules.

An exceedingly anomalous circumstance, and one challenging the attention of the Court on *this* occasion, is stated in the affidavit of the learned assistant District-Attorney. On the day Judge Russell heard the defendants' application, when that officer supposed that all the business before the Court was through—*all that he knew of at any rate*—he announced the fact, for the purpose of having the Court duly adjourned. Judge Russell, to his surprise, informed him, that the defendants' counsel had been sent for to make a motion. How did Judge Russel know this? The prosecuting officer ought to have known this, if the Court did! This is a matter, which, on the part of the prosecution *we* say, demands a very satisfactory explanation.

Upon the merits of the present motion, the following points are made, viz.:

The Court had no jurisdiction of the complaint, or of the subject matter thereof, or of the person of the defendant, at the time the rule or order in question was made, directing the Clerk of this Court to send back the papers (filed with him) to the Police Court.

The statute required the magistrate, to return the papers to the "next" court having cognizance of the offence. (2 R. S., 4th Ed., 892. 893, §§ 21, 28, 29.) The "next" court in this case was the one *now* organized. Where a complaint originates in a police court, this Court can have no jurisdiction, until the papers are certified to it by the magistrate, as the statute demands—*i. e.*, on the first day of its sitting. Where, on the other hand, the complaint originates with the Grand Jury, the jurisdiction of this Court, for every active purpose, begins with the finding of the indictment.

It is not denied that this Court has jurisdiction over its files, and the officer in charge thereof, but that jurisdiction, in this case, did not commence until the present term of this Court. While this Court can control its own Clerk, it has no jurisdiction over Police Justices, except as specified in section 29 of the statutes, as cited above. In other respects Police Courts—made *Courts* by the Code of Procedure, (section 9, subd. 18)—are perfectly independent of this Court. They are separate, distinct jurisdictions. It was folly, therefore, to send the papers back to the Police Office, *unless the magistrate was bound to obey the order and proceed with the examination. This Court may command, but is the Magistrate bound to obey?* The latter had the right, as matter of law, to judge of the effect of the recognizance upon the defendant's right to a hearing.

Suppose the magistrate refuses to proceed with the hearing—and this Court is right in supposing that he is bound to—can this Court compel him? Can it punish him, in his refusal, as for a contempt?

The only Court that can control Police Courts, except as above, is the Supreme Court—that great *supervising tribunal*, which, by virtue of its prerogative powers, controls and checks the other Courts of the State.

Judge Russell not being able to impose a duty upon the magistrate not imposed by the statute—the order in question fails on that ground. The magistrate does not ask to have the papers (the complaint and recognizance) sent back, the defendant seeks to compel him to take them back.

The magistrate having sent the complaint and recognizance to this Court, and filed the same with its Clerk, shows that he had passed upon the effect of the defendant's recognizance, and that he considered that the defendant had thereby waived the preliminary hearing. This Court cannot review his judgment. He was not bound to certify these papers to the Court before "the first day of its sitting," at the present term, but he could do so sooner if he saw fit, although no effect would attach to his act *until the time prescribed by the statute*—2 R. S. (4th Ed.) 893, § 28. It was merely electing to make the Clerk of this Court, instead of the Clerk of the Police Court, the custodian of the papers until the jurisdiction of this Court attached as fixed by statute.

The magistrate who took the recognizance (Justice Flandreau) was the magistrate to give, and from whom the defendant should have demanded the preliminary hearing. 2 R. S. (4th Ed.,) 891, § 12. The statute there provides that the party arrested shall be taken before the magistrate who issued the warrant, (in this case Justice Davison,) or, if he be absent, or his office vacant, before the nearest magistrate in the same county, (in this case Justice Flandreau,) who, by the succeeding sections of the statute, is to proceed (if required) with the examination therein specified.

In this case Justice Flandreau was not asked to proceed with the examination—and so the defendant waived the only examination the law entitled him to ask. He asked that Justice F. pledge him an examination before Justice Davison—which that magistrate stated he could not do—and distinctly informed him that he could not take bail subject to an examination—and rather than go to prison, the defendant repossessed himself of his liberty, by giving the recognizance in question. He was distinctly informed that bail would not be accepted *conditonally*, but *absolutely*—and his not demanding an examination from the proper officer, but from the wrong one, attended as he was by counsel, (who ought to have known the law,) where no advantage was sought to be, or was taken of him, was a waiver of his right—and the recognizance estops him from now claiming it. *It might have been different, if he had been inops consilii at the time.*

The rule of law in relation to the waiver of a right is this—that, if no undue advantage is taken of a party, and he does not insist upon his right at the proper time, he is to be considered as renouncing it.

It has been decided in this State that a party under arrest on a criminal charge can waive the preliminary examination, and give a recognizance to answer, *which is good and absolute.—Champlin vs. The People*, 2 Coms. 82.

The defendant having lost his right to a preliminary hearing, neither this Court nor any other tribunal can restore it to him. Assuming, however, that he can be reinvested with it. It then becomes an application to the sound discretion of this Court—and can this Court, in the exercise of such a discretion, aid him?

The libel, although most aggravated, is exceedingly narrow in its character. It charges the prosecutor with having procured himself to be employed as counsel to betray—and with having betrayed the interests of a client. The defendant, to clear himself, must, under the Constitution of this State, sustain *the truth, the motive*, and *the end* of the publication. He is confined to the charge he makes, and cannot go beyond it. He does not show to this Court that he can establish all or any any one of these matters. He does not assert that he has a defence, commensurate with what he has got to prove. He does not satisfy the Court as to how this preliminary hearing can aid him.

For the prosecution, it appears that the defendant, an inveterate and incorrigible libeler—convicted in another Court, and punished *there*, for a libel upon Judges of this Court—in every sense of the term, an old offender—has, since this complaint was made, *by his repeated defamations*, tortured the feelings of the complainant and his family, and endeavored, by the most dastardly course of assault, to deter him from further pursuit. He avows that he means to prostitute the law and its sacred forms and proceedings to the purposes of his malice. He intends to burlesque what ought to be a serious matter. He glories in the delay which he boasts he will produce to the prosecution.

Can or will the Court aid this man in the fell purpose of a deadly revenge?

The rule of this Court in quashing indictments, where it is alleged that they interfere with the rights of parties in "Police Courts," is, that if a defendant is in no fault, and gave bail to answer *under a compact with or an assurance from the magistrate*, that it should not prejudice his right to an examination, that the action of the Grand Jury, in violation of that compact is null.

So far from that being the case here, and the same principle is applicable here, Justice FLANDREAU refused to make any compact, or to give any assurance of the kind.

In a case of libel, little utility is seen in having an examination at all in the "Police Courts." If the object is to find out whether a defendant can sustain his libellous charge, he ought not to be assisted in that, for he ought to have satisfied himself of that, before he sent his libel forth.

The Constitution of our State (Art. 1, § 8) contains the law upon this subject. The Legislature can pass no law restraining or abridging *the liberty of speech or of the Press*; and *in all criminal prosecutions for libels* the Jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. Should a Magistrate dismiss a complaint for libel—on the ground that he, as matter of law, did not deem the matter libelous—he could hardly override the Constitution, and prevent the complaint going to a Jury. The law of libel may be said to depend upon the circumstances of each case, and to be subject to the determination of a Jury. In criminal cases the truth is not of itself a defence, *although in some cases it may be of such a character as to justify the motive and the end of the publication*. The *motive* and the *end* are material parts of the defence. Holt on Libel, (1st Am. ed.,) 49, 50, 51.

The terms "liberty of the Press" do not mean the *newspaper Press* exclusively. That is a mere department of the Press. They mean "one of the forms of the liberty of speech and communication," conveyed "in the more improved way invented by human ingenuity, in the form of the *Press*." Printing is but "a new power," used in the expression and dissemination of our thoughts, but not "a new right." It is but "the mechanical art of extending" what, before writing was used, had to be published in speech, and what, before printing was discovered, admitted of no other visible or tangible shape than writing. Everything communicated through the instrumentality of types and presses comes within the meaning of the terms, and involves "the liberty of the Press." (Holt on Libel, (1st Am. Ed.,) 56, 59, 65.)

Prosecutions for libel are not (as is reported in the newspapers to have been said by the counsel for the defendant, on the motion before Judge Russell) private prosecutions. "The doctrine of libels is founded solely *on a regard to public tranquility*. It puts the merits and the feelings of individuals out of the question." 3. Chitty, Cr. Pl. (5th Am. Ed.) 867. Holt on Libel (1st. Am. Ed.) 72.

"The law forbids revenge—when it ties up the hands of some—it restrains the tongues of others." As it does not countenance summary justice—it will not permit an individual to be inflamed to such a course.

A conclusive objection to the rule or order in question, is—that, as one magistrate (Justice Davison) received the complaint, and the other (Justice Flandreau) took bail, in directing that the affidavits of complaint, and recognizance, &c., be returned to the Police Justice before whom they were taken, the rule or order is incapable of execution. It is null by reason of its uncertainty and indefiniteness. It should specify to which of these magistrates the papers should be returned.

Besides the above nothing was done in the Court, beyond impanneling a Petit Jury. A Grand Jury will be accomplished to-day. A Grand Jury is always a matter of difficult accomplishment. The Calendar for the term is very heavy in the number of cases, but there are none especially important.

The Court decided to hear the continuation of the argument in the Sickles and Bennett case on Wednesday next.

CALENDAR—TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit*—Part I.—Nos. 1004 1299, 1071, 1210, 1368, 1537, 1019½, 1106, 1442, 1545, 1589½, 1544½, 989, 1769, 98, 105, 1487, 1214, 1293, 928. *Part* II.—Nos. 1500, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 56, 57, 60, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 124, 125, 126.

Judge at Chambers every day during vacation.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Thursday, Oct. 8.—The whole Calendar will be called, but if any cause be found ready, the call will be suspended until such cause be finished, when the Calendar will be resumed. Causes may be set down for any day in term, on filing with the Clerk, at any time, written consent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS, OBTAIN subscribers and sell Hodges' publications, Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter and Hodges' New Bank Note Safe-Guard. A liberal commission allowed to men of energy and experience, who can give security for faithful returns; none others need apply. J. TYLER HODGES, No. 271 Broadway.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL TO China, with a merchant, as Secretary; a clerk for a steamer, going South. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL TO SEW AND HELP take care of children. Apply at No. 61 West 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has traveled in the States and Canada, in the hardware trade, and competent to keep books, or make himself generally useful. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—MRS. MANNING BEGS TO INFORM her patrons and ladies generally requiring efficient and reliable servants, that there are now on the register at her advertising agency No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., a large number of Scotch, English, German, French and Swiss, in the capacity of cooks, housemaids, laundresses, waiters, seamstresses, several Protestant and Catholic girls for housework, all furnishing unquestionable references. Mrs. M. positively registering none but perfectly reliable persons, she trusts that the attention and satisfaction she has given her employers for the last eight years will entitle her to a continuance of their favor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced English nurse and seamstress; an experienced and most respectable American woman for the same capacity; they are also first-class chambermaids and most experienced with children: are perfect family seamstresses, and steady, reliable persons, who really know how to fill and appreciate good situations also. Situations wanted for several excellent cooks, nurses, waiters, girls, and children's nurses of all ages, accustomed to serve in our first families. Ladies in want of superior domestics, Protestant and Catholic, will find many now waiting at this establishment, which still maintains its supremacy for first-class servants and most distinguished patronage. MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent Scotch Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; particularly neat about her work and in her habits, humble and willing to please. Also, by an exceedingly smart girl, as nurse and seamstress, particularly fond of children; any lady needing reliable help will not be disappointed. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, fully experienced in soups, pastry, jellies, blancmanges, poultry, wild fowls, &c., will assist with washing and ironing, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman who has had many years' experience in the care of children. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 141 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended girl for general housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WRITER, A SITUATION in a law office. Advertiser has been in such a situation before. Address OMEGA, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, waiter, or seamstress. Has a recommendation from her last place. No. 394 Bleecker-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of all varieties. Also, a girl of capability as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and waitress; is willing to do the chamberwork and washing of a private family; the cook $8 and the other $6; excellent City references; they will go a short distance in the country together or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one would do general housework; is a first-rate plain cook; can make first-rate bread and biscuit; is an excellent washer and ironer;—the other, as chambermaid; is a first-rate plain sewer; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can do ladies' fineries in the best style. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 219 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, as a first-class waitress, as professed cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework by very competent civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is a good cutter and fitter; can wait on ladies; has no objection to go South with a family; understands all family sewing; can do chamber work if required. Can give best city references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 97 Walker-st., corner of Elm, room No. 8.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, (Protestants;) one desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going South; is a neat seamstress; can cut and fit; has a good address and pleasing disposition. The other a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN OUT door or in, bookkeeper or any other capacity, in an office, wareroom or manufactory, by an active, unmarried man, who is conversant with business generally; and willing to give his undivided attention to any useful occupation at a very moderate salary. Address JOSEPH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; she would do the general housework of a small private family. She has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress for a private family. She is a neat, quick sewer, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; a home more of an object than high wages. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH BEST of City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the Old Country with gentlemen's families; is quick at the needle; fond of children; will go as lady's maid; reads and writes; wages $6; also a regular fine laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO TIDY AND REspectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other up-stairs work. Also, a middle-aged German woman as cook; and a tidy young English Protestant girl to do chamber work. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as waiter in a private family. Is honest, sober and steady, is a good driver, and will make himself useful if required. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 106 East 21st-st., or address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as a first-class laundress or chambermaid, or fine washing and ironing. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with children. The best of City references given. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is a nice hand at ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 830 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, can take charge of a baby from a month, and bring it up by hand, if required. Willing to go to California, and understands taking charge of children at sea. Call at No. 4 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or is capable of taking a chambermaid's situation in a private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 113 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for one day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REcommended girl as meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; is able to do her business and anxious to give satisfaction; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Understands dressmaking; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 861 Broadway, third door above 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NICE AND RESPECTABLE American Protestant girls, situations; one is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewer; both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, and understands the cutting and fitting of children's dresses, &c.; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; would assist with chamberwork; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, or a note addressed to E. C., No. 115 Munroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and baker. She is well experienced, and understands her business perfectly. Best of City references. Inquire at No. 217 West 19th-st., her present place, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel with a lady or a lady and gentleman; no objection to take care of children and make herself useful; best of City reference given. Apply to No. 221 Varick-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, in a private family, by a competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., north of 29th-st., from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper in a private family, or with a widower, or nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman. Is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waiter; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 154 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; is experienced in the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good City references; call for two days at No. 242 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE SMART girl, a situation to do general housework, in a small private family; has good City reference. Address No. 281 East 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a respectable family, to do chamber work and sewing; understands the care of children. Can be seen at No. 60 Marion-st., near Prince-st., second street from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, to take charge of children, or as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best references given. Apply to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., or at No. 26 South 10th-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West Washington-square, near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who understands her business; City reference given. Call at No 186 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 9th-st., third floor front, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 111 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store, by an American, 17 years of age, to learn the business. Apply to No. 227 Chrystie-st., JOHN H. SEAL. Can come well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waiter or chambermaid and waiter. Best of city references. Call at No. 3 Miligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART AND industrious man, as gardener, coachman or porter, who can furnish excellent testimonials. Address C. G., *Times* office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF RESPECTABLE girls, with best of references, are waiting for situations at St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House. N. B.—Male help free.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a Protestant man; of long experience, and has good City reference. Address, ROBERT JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FROM ANY country desired, can be obtained at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 363 Broadway, entrance Franklin-st.; also, male help of every description at this or the branch office, No. 126 Greenwich-st.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer
On MONDAY, OCT. 5,
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUBLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES, PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS
and CASHMERES,
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection of their stock is solicited.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
CARPENTERS & FULLERTON,
Comprising a full and well-selected assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
will be sold at a large discount for cash, to close the concern. Sale will continue until Oct. 10, at which time the stock remaining on hand will be sold at auction.
A. F. CARPENTER, Assignee,
No. 285 Broadway, up stairs.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
—three doors above Monroe.
Cases White-Shirting Muslin, 6¼ cents.
Cases two-yards-wide Sheeting, best quality, 1s. 6d.
Cases Printed Lawns, yard wide, 4 cents.
Cases Printed Delaines, 6¼ cents.
500 Dresses more of the all-wool Delaines, small patterns, at 12½ cents per yard.
1,400 Yards Ducal Plaids, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
200 Pieces double-width Plaids, 18¾ cents, worth 2s. 6d.
Cases Mohair Debege, 6¼ cents per yard.
Silks, Shawls, Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Gloves.
Ladies will do well to call early, as this is an opportunity seldom offered to buy bargains. One price only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
and No. 367 Canal, old No. 116

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
GENUINE FURS.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of
CIRCULARS, FISCHON RUSSES, CAPES,
PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY do.,
MINK of magnificent qualities,
ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c.,
And a complete line of children's furs,
Every article of furs sold by us will be
Guaranteed as represented.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at
NO. 473 BROADWAY.
500 dozen Ladies ⅝ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.
500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning several bales
Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles
At lowest market prices.
Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICOES, ONLY 1S. PER YARD,
Will be offered by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Several cases 4-4 French prints, 1s. per yard.
Former price, 2s. 6d.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
475 Broadway, 475
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.
Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $70 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

HONITON, MALTESE AND GUIPURE SETS AND COLLARS.
2,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 75 cents to $3.
500 Honiton Lace Collars, from $2 25 to $3 50.
200 Honiton and Maltese sets, from $5 50 to $10.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK FRENCH LACE VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS.
300 Black Lace Veils, from $1 50 to $2 50; cheap.
15,000 yards wide and narrow Jaconet Flouncings, slightly soiled, 40 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.
Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.
At lowest prices in the City.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will offer this morning
an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks.
New styles at $1 per yard.
25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.
Super qualities and very cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,
WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new styles,
Very cheap,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,
Selling at prices to suit the times,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 472 Broadway.
N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD.
Reduced from $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.
Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 472 Broadway.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS.
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the
INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM OPENING,
TUESDAY, Oct. 6.
NEW STYLES—MODERATE PRICES.
Ladies who require elegant Furs, in sets or otherwise at prices graduated by the pressure of the times rather than by the actual value of the articles, will find an unsurpassed assortment of
CAPES, CLOAKS, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c.
MINK, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
FITCH,
FRENCH SABLE,
ROCK MARTEN,
ROYAL ERMINE,
STONE MARTEN,
SQUIRREL,
IMPERIAL ERMINE, and
CANADA MARTEN,
All of the French Court styles, and at prices varying from
FIVE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF A BANKRUPT STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.
That rich and varied stock of Dry Goods recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
owing to the urgent necessity of an immediate closing of the business, is now being offered at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
Purchasers should examine this Stock and profit by the
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
to which the goods have been reduced, in order to effect an immediate clearance.
The assortment of
SILKS,
consisting of Robes, Plain, Black and Colored Stripes, Plaids, Bayadere and Brocade Silks, by the yard, is reduced
THIRTY PER CENT
below the original retail prices. A similar reduction has been made upon the magnificent Stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken and Jersey City.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

AWFUL CRISIS.
TERRIBLE SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS!
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
3,000 yards fine French Merinos......62½ cents
2,800 yards fine French Merinos......75 cents
2,500 yards 6-4 Barpoors beautiful goods......75 cents
5,000 yards 5-4 Paramattas......31 cents
3,500 yards 5-4 Paramattas......44 cents
5,000 yards Valencias......37½ cents
3,000 yards Superfine all wool De Laines......37½ cents
6,000 yards fine English De Laines......12½ cents
1 case Bombazines, 7s., 8s. and 9s., a great bargain.
All bills (of banks not reported suspended) taken at par.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.
PRICES REASONABLE.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Oct. 5,
1,000 PIECES
FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard.
These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK,
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Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open, on Monday, Oct. 5,
1,000 PIECES
FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard.
These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.
In consequence of the
Great financial crisis,
HOMER & KETCHUM will offer
their entire Stock at a
Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers.
No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING,
RIBBONS FOR SASHES,
Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap.
Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new.
Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
7 and 8 quarter fine black Thibet for shawls, $2 per yard, worth $3 50. W. JACKSON'S
New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRESS GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have an immense stock of choice goods, which they offer at prices below the cost of importation.
BROCADE SILKS, BAYADERE SILKS, FLOUNCED SILKS,
Bayadere Robes and other novelties, surprisingly cheap. French Merinos at 75c.; all-Wool Delaines 50c., and other dress materials equally low.
Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!
Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.
SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Dépôt, No. 505 Broadway.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs.
KELLOGG,
No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—GOOD BONDS AND MORTGAGES on City property, and a very desirable country seat, with furniture, horses, &c., will be exchanged for a clean stock of dry goods worth from $25,000 to $40,000. Inquire of HENRY SACIA, Attorney, No. 130 Chambers-st., N.Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations as resident or daily teachers in families; one experienced in giving instruction in English, French, Latin and music; the other in English and music. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF MUCH EXPErience in teaching, desires a situation in some family, academy or school, to teach the ornamental branches, French and common English. The best of references given. Address for two weeks, JENNY P., Box No. 3,428 New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF the State Normal School, desires a situation as teacher, in a school or family. Apply to Prof. DELAUNAY, No. 534 Broadway, from 12 to 6 P. M.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATED FRENCH TEACHER having a few hours at his disposal, offers his services to families and schools in the City and vicinity. Address C. PATUREL & CO., No. 292 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY—NO. 289 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for every section of the Union, and no commission charged until suited. Information of vacancies (for Teachers) near or remote, will be liberally paid for, if available. Special advantages can be offered to parents seeking Schools for their children. A number of vacancies are now ready for Teachers. An accomplished Lady Teacher is wanted to go to Alabama—a most desirable position—salary, $500 and expenses.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPplies teachers with situations, schools with pupils, families with tutors and governesses; parents and guardians can consult gratuitously a list of all the most desirable schools and colleges. Wanted immediately, several female teachers of French, (with the accent.) Apply to SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, GOING DOWN town in a Madison-av. stage, a small PARCEL. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NATHAN WORLEY.
Cooking Apparatus,
Plumbing and Househeating,
Kitchen Hardware and House-furnishing Store,
No. 204 Greenwich-st., southwest corner of Vesey-st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WORLEY & MOAT, has been this day dissolved by mutual agreement. NATHAN WORLEY having purchased the interest of CHARLES MOAT, who retires from the business, which will be continued as usual by NATHAN WORLEY solely.
Signed, NATHAN WORLEY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1857. CHARLES MOAT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership between the undersigned, heretofore existing and conducting the business of the manufacture and sale of jewelry at No. 17 John-st., in the City of New-York, under the name and firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the withdrawal of Mr. ALFRED G. PECKHAM from the firm.

WILLIAM H. MERRILL, DENNIS M. FITCH and GEORGE ALLIN, the remaining members of the firm, and successors to the same, will have the exclusive charge of liquidating and settling the outstanding business of the partnership, and are authorized to collect the debts due to the firm, and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

Dated at New-York this 5th day of October, in the year 1857.
ALFRED G. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers, successors to the late firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL & CO., have this day entered into a copartnership under the name and firm of MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN, for carrying on the business of the manufacture and sale of Jewelry.

Their place of business will be that of the late firm at No. 17 John-st., in the City of New-York, where they will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm.

Dated this 5th day of October in the year 1857.
WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of TURNER & COOKE, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to pay the same to the undersigned.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857. CHAS. E. TURNER, No. 18 Burling-slip.
Nos. 243, 245, 247 6th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.
The public are respectfully informed, that with the present week will close the first series of the regular season, to be resumed on the return of the artists from Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. No effort will be spared by the Directors to make them as brilliant as possible, by availing themselves of the vast resources of this great establishment.
Positively last night but two.
FIRST NIGHT OF MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI.
First appearance on the same nights of
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE.
First appearance of
Signor GASSIER
In his renowned part of DON GIOVANNI.
Madame STRAKOSCH,
Sig. LABOCETTA,
Sig. ROCCO.
CARD.
No season in any great opera-house can be considered complete without, at least, one performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," the greatest of all operas. The revival of this stupendous work at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, has recently brought it prominently before the public, and the Directors of the Academy of Music have, therefore, determined to follow the example set by Mr. Lumley, in giving it *éclat* by presenting it with a cast such as has never been attempted, and making this performance the occasion of
The first joint appearance of
Mme. LA GRANGE and Mlle. FREZZOLINI
On one and the same evening.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 7 and 9,
IL DON GIOVANNI.
Madame DE LA GRANGE as......Donna Anna
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI as......Zerlina
Madame STRAKOSCH as......Donna Elvira
Signor LABOCETTA as......Don. Ottavio
Signor GASSIER as......Don Giovanni
Signor ROCCO as......Leporello
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
The sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S.
NOTICE.—The Free List (with the exception of the Press) will be entirely suspended on the Don Giovanni nights, on Wednesday and Friday.
On SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 10,
Positively close of the Season.
On SUNDAY, Oct. 11,
LAST GRAND CONCERT and ORATORIO night by all the Artists of the Academy, an increased Chorus and an immense Orchestra.
Admission on Oratorio nights, 50 cents to all parts, and 25 cents to the Amphitheatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORARORIO NIGHT,
SUNDAY, Oct. 11.
The great success of the
SACRED CONCERT AND ORATORIO
of last Sunday has induced the Directors to give a
SECOND AND LAST SUNDAY PERFORMANCE
On SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
on even an increased scale of splendor and magnificence,
on which occasion
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
will appear supported by an
IMMENSE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
NOTICE.
THE LOW PRICE of ADMISSION of FIFTY CENTS to any part of the Academy, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS to the Amphitheatre, compels the management to entirely suspend the free list. Full particulars in future advertisements.

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR."
is now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
Mr. BLAKE as Sir Anthony,
Mr. LESTER as Jack Absolute and Captain of the Watch.
Mr. WALCOT as Bob Acres,
Mr. LORAINE as Falkland,
Mrs. HOEY as Julia,
Miss GANNON as Lydia,
Mrs. VERNON as Mrs. Malaprop.
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND as David,
Mr. NORTON as Sir Lucius, and
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as Fag.
ALL IN ONE GREAT COMEDY,
Forming the most brilliant combination of talent that can be brought together in the present age. They will appear in
THE RIVALS
and
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor......Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette......25 cents | Pit......12 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6,
Will be acted, for the second time, a drama entitled
THE CRUSADERS;
OR, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To conclude with the drama, in two acts, entitled
ASMODEUS;
OR, THE DEVIL'S SHARE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager......A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 6, will commence with
CAPTAIN KYD.
To be followed by the Drama, from Cobb's Story, of
THE WILD KNIGHT, OR THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER.
The whole to conclude with the laughable comedy of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.—CRYSTAL PALACE—SIXTH GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND
AT THE GREAT FAIR
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 6.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture—"Les Montenegrins"......Limmander
2. Styrian Melodies......Kühner
3. March from "Etoile du Nord"......Meyerbeer
4. Parigi O'Cara—Duetfrom "La Traviata"......Verdi
5. Florence Polka......Downing
6. Grand Waltz—"Fruhlingslieder"......Kühner
PART II.
7. Rataplan Chorus from "Etoile du Nord"......Meyerbeer
8. Duet and Finale to the first act of "Lucrezia Borgia"......Donizetti
9. Notturno—"La Serenata"......Rossini
10. Tymotheus Quickstep......Streek
11. "My Love is like the Red, Red Rose"......Old Song
12. Bruder Lustig Gallope......Kühner
No extra charge for admission.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSPARENT AQUARIA, the management announce the celebrated CARLO FAMILY, the most distinguished Polymorphous Equilibrists in the world. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock, Ballads and Songs by the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, followed by the CARLO FAMILY in their Mimic Gymnastic Exercises; Equilibristic Polymorphoses; Antipodean Phenomena; Exploits Athletæ; Fancy Dances, Picturesque Agilities, &c., &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; after which the CARLO FAMILY in their extraordinary performances. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S residence No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 till 4.

LEACH'S MUSICAL EVENINGS, AT THE Home Concert Room, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., every Tuesday and Friday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mr. S. W. LEACH, Mrs. GEORGIANNA STUART LEACH, Miss MARIA LEACH, Mr. W. H. COOKE, and Mrs. GEORGE H. BRISTOW. Tickets 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT
OF MISS JULIANA MAY PREVIOUS TO HER DEPARTURE SOUTH.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6.
Conductor......Mr. H. C. Timm.
PART I.
Marche du Sacre—"Il Propheta"......Meyerbeer
Mr. Harry Sanderson.
Romanza—Ah! quello fu per me, "Maria Padilla,"......Donizetti
Signor Taffanelli.
Cavatina—Regnava nel silenzio, "Lucia di Lammermoor"......Donizetti
Miss May.
Aria—Ah! si ben mio, "Trovatore"......Verdi
Signor Alajmo.
Cavatina—Oh! luce di quest'anima, "Linda di Chamouni"......Donizetti
Miss May.
Duo—Tutte le feste al tempio, "Rigoletto"......Verdi
Miss May and Signor Taffanelli.
PART II.
Juliana Polka......Sanderson
Mr. Harry Sanderson.
(Dedicated to Miss May.)
Duet—Quando di sangue tinto, "Belisario"......Donizetti
Signor Alajmo and Signor Taffanelli.
Cavatina Tyrolese—In questo Semplice......Donizetti
Miss May.
Romanza—Bella Adorato, "Il Guiramento"......Mercadanti
Signor Alajmo.
Aria—Il balen del suo sorriso, "Trovatore"......Verdi
Signor Taffanelli.
Sicilienne—Merci jeunes amies, "Vepres Siciliennes,"......Verdi
Miss May.
Tickets for sale......ONE DOLLAR EACH
At the Music stores of SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, HALL & SONS, Broadway, and at the Box Office of Niblo's Garden, where seats can be secured without extra charge.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee......Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager......Mr. F. B. Conway
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances begin with overture at 7 o'clock.
First night of the Grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
Under the personal direction of the celebrated Maitre de Ballet,
DOMENICO RONZANI.
The management have the pleasure to state that they are now enabled to present the above far-famed Novelty to the Public on a scale of splendor and completeness never yet attempted in America. The subjoined list contains a few of the most eminent names of this celebrated Troupe, who will make their début on Tuesday evening:
Mlle. LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Signora EMMA SANTOLINI,
Signora GAETANA PRATESI,
Signor GASPARE PRATESI,
Signor FILIPPO BARATTI,
Signor GIOVANNI PRATESI,
Signora SERAFINA CECCHETTI,
Signor CESARE CECCHETTI,
and
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI,
aided by
Entirely New and Superb Scenery,
Varied and Gorgeous Costumes,
Ingenious and Appropriate Appointments,
EIGHTY CORYPHEES AND FIGURANTES!
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
On Monday evening there will be no performance, as the theatre will be required for the rehearsal of the Ballet.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1857, will be presented the Grand Ballet, in three Acts and ten Tableaux, composed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled
FAUST.
Music......by Panizza Costa and Balett
Distribution of characters.
Dr. Faust, an Alchemist......Signor Gaspare Pratesi
Wolger, (his pupil and friend)......Signora Emma Santolini
Berta (mother of Margherita)......Signora Gaetana Pratesi
Margherita (betrothed to Valentino)......Mlle Louise Lamoureux
Valentino (a young soldier)......Signor Giovanni Pratesi
Marta (friend and confidante of Margherita)......Signora Serafina Cecchetti
Peters (betrothed to Marta)......Signora Cesare Cecchetti
Mefestofele (the genius of Evil)......Signor Domenico Ronzani
Spirito Danzante......Signor Filippo Baratti
Students, Male and Female peasants, Nobles, Ladies, Guards, Spirits of the Air, Angels, Witches, Wizards, Fantastic Citizens, Judges, Executioners, &c.
The scene is laid in Germany.
Orchestral Conductor......Mr. Carl Bergmann
Previous to the Ballet, the elegant Comedietta of the
MORNING CALL.
Sir Edward Ardent......Mr. F. B. Conway.
Mrs. Chillingstone......Mrs. F. B. Conway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.
UNEQUALED ATTRACTION AND BRILLIANT BILL.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Last night but four of BIANCO.
Last night but four of Antoine as Bianco.
The great Marzetti as the Ape.
Commences at 8 with the Overture.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
Jocko......Mr. Marzetti
BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.
ANTOINE, JEROME and the entire Company.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Triumphant success of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will again appear in her
UNAPPROACHABLE CHARACTER OF
MEG MERRILES,
received last night by an
IMMENSE AUDIENCE,
crowding the Theatre from parquette to ceiling, and pronounced by all to be the
GREATEST PERFORMANCE OF THE AGE.
TUESDAY—The romantic musical drama in 3 acts of
GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY,
with all of Bishop's beautiful music.
Meg Merriles, the Gipsy......Miss Cushman
Dominie, Mr. Mark Smith; Dinmont, Mr. C. Fisher; Dink, Mr. C. Boniface; Harry Bertram, Mr. Holman; Baillie, Mr. J. Moore; Julia, Miss Ada Clifton; Lucy, Mrs. Holman.
With the farce of MY SISTER KATE.
Seats may be secured three days in advance.
FAZIO will shortly be repeated.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene......Sole Lessee and Directress.
The Management takes great pleasure in announcing the complete success of another ORIGINAL DRAMA,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1857,
Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's original drama, entitled
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
Marquis de Cravecœur......Mr. Wheatleigh
Robert, a gardener, } ......Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Thornley, an English nobleman, }
Pierre Rouge......Mr. Jefferson
La Flour......Mr. Peters | Le Clerc...Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julia, Countess de Clairville......Miss Laura Keene
Countess Dowager......Miss Wells
Countess d'Aubigny......Miss Thompson.
Fanchette......Miss Annie Taylor
Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with the new extravaganza entitled
THE SIAM LIGHT GUARD,
Sonofagongo I......Mr. Burnett
Catchmug......Mr. Jefferson | Knappkin......Mr. Peters
Fanny Nightingale......Miss Keene
Seventh Regiment of the Guard by Twenty [illegible] Ladies.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH Season, 1857-'58.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals will take place as heretofore, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. First public rehearsal Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first concert: Sphor's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," (the dedication of sounds;) Overtures to "Manfred," by Schumann; and "Leonora," by Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st. By order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. [illegible], Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY PERSONS IN New-York or Brooklyn, breaking up housekeeping, having first-class furniture in good order to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser for a large portion, by addressing W., Box No. 479 Post-Office, New-York. Also, a good piano wanted.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who can come well recommended for industry and character, with [illegible] capital, may form a desirable business connection in a well-established newspaper establishment, about six hours' ride from New-York City, by inquiring of "THE V. B. PALMER CO." Advertising Agency.

A YOUNG ATTORNEY, NOTARY AND Commissioner for several States, wishes to form an association with an older practitioner, where he could gain experience by hard work. He can [illegible] business, and will give his whole time and [illegible] business. Address WORK, at this Office.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—TO TAKE acknowledgments and depositions for other States, who wish to have their name and address inserted in the LAWYERS' DIARY for 1858, will please send their cards without delay to W. REID GOULD, Annual Publisher of the *Lawyers' Diary*, No. 158 Nassau-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation..............................40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued *To-Morrow Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most startling event of the day, yesterday, was the announcement that three survivors of the *Central America* had been brought to this City,—having been picked up by a passing bark, after being in the water very nearly *nine days*,—without food, and with the falling rain alone to quench their thirst. The narrative of their sufferings, which will be found in another column, adds a strange and thrilling chapter to the history of shipwrecks.

By the arrival of the *Anglo-Saxon* below Quebec yesterday, we receive four days' later intelligence from Europe. Further Indian advices had reached London, from which it appears that Gen. Havelock's retreat to Cawnpore was only temporary. He resumed his march for Lucknow with all possible dispatch, and we shall probably hear by next mail of the relief of that garrison and the dispersion of the mutineers in this quarter. Gen. Reid had died before Delhi. This makes the fourth general officer lost to the British army since the mutiny broke out. There is no news of special interest reported from Europe. It is formally denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Cahawba*, we receive later news from Havana. The yellow fever is said to be very sensibly declining. In regard to the recent landing of slaves at the port of Havana, the Captain-General has acted with unusual promptness. He has caused the arrest of some twenty or thirty persons suspected of being engaged in this flagrant violation of law. The slaver captured to the eastward of Cardenas proves to have been the American ship *Mazeppa*. It is said that she had 1,500 slaves on board.

By way of Havana, we have received advices from San Domingo to the 6th of September. At that time the capital, where President Baez resides, had been besieged for a fortnight by the insurgents. The prospects are by no means favorable for President Baez, and even the *Boletin Oficial* all but admits the fact.

General Pillow has published a second letter upon the secret history of the Mexican War. It is in reply to the letter of General Hitchcock, which was published in the Times some days since, and is marked by the utmost bitterness towards that officer, whom it accuses, in the coarsest and most offensive language, of falsehood, cowardice, and other vices too numerous to mention. It also repeats, with great emphasis and circumstantiality, the statement so peremptorily denied by General Scott, that Mr. Trist, with General Scott's aid and approval, paid Santa Ana $10,000 in cash, and agreed to pay him a million more, as a condition of concluding a treaty of peace. General Pillow makes this assertion with a degree of confidence which shows that he at least believes it to be true,—and we presume that Mr. Trist will feel called upon to make some statement to the public in regard to it. This second letter of General Pillow is excessively coarse and vulgar in tone and in language. It makes assertions, however, which will doubtless command a good deal of public attention, and lead to still further disclosures, from other officers, in regard to the secret history of the Mexican War.

Commodore Paulding, who has been engaged in an exploration of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama, to ascertain the practicability of constructing a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has reported the results of his observations to the Navy Department. He says that no serious obstacle exists, but that the great difficulty would be to procure laborers. The length of the proposed route is 45¼ miles, and it is estimated that the cost will not exceed $80,000,000.

The Money pressure was partially relieved yesterday by some sales of the Sterling bills which accumulated on the Street through the last week. The relief from this source is reckoned at one million of dollars. The California arrival added $1,250,000 to the specie reserve of the Banks, replacing about two-thirds the heavy drain of last week, which was found on the weekly average to amount to $1,926,000. The payments at bank through the day occasioned no prominent new failures. The difficulty of negotiating foreign exchange being partially overcome, the orders for Produce and some offers for Stocks, received by the last packet, were executed with more freedom. The financial feeling at the close of business was less confident on account of the heavy liquidation shown in the financial departments of the Bank movement on the official statement for last week, the loans and discounts being brought down $1,855,000, and the deposits $4,120,000.

The Pennsylvania Legislature convenes in special session to-day to take into consideration the condition of financial affairs in the State. Although a full attendance is expected, it is considered doubtful whether any measure of relief can be adopted, as the efforts of the majority may be embarrassed by a small minority.

The General Produce Markets exhibited less depression yesterday. The cheapness of Flour induced an active inquiry,—alike for home use and for shipment,—especially the latter,—which a slight rise in rates of freight did not materially affect. Prices of most brands improved 10c.@20c. ℔ barrel. Wheat also attracted more attention, and closed about 2c. ℔ bushel, higher. Corn opened vigorously, but closed heavily at slightly reduced prices. Provisions were very full. Pork declined 37½c.@50c. ℔ barrel,—and for other articles quotations had a downward tendency. Groceries were lightly dealt in at former figures. Nothing really new occurred in Cotton.

Last evening the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors held their regular meeting. In the former, a resolution of the Board of Councilmen to increase the salaries of the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was concurred in. A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the progress of the work and the necessity for a permanent fund to meet the current expenses. Stephen H. Branch presented a petition imploring the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to memorialize the Legislature for the purpose of ascertaining why the Record Commissioners have seen proper to demand an appropriation of $150,000, in addition to the original sum of $550,000 set apart by the State for the purpose of making a complete publication of the records of the City.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon. Nearly two hours were occupied in the attempt to discover whether it was the majority or the minority report from the Committee on the reorganization of the Inspectors' Department that was before the President. For some time the President seemed hardly able to determine, and corrected his decision more than once. Finally the President and Council became enveloped in a most undignified indistinctness of perception of what they had before them, and after some confusion and a vote to dispense with the reading of the minority report, and to take the majority from the table the Board suddenly adjourned.

The Evening Schools arranged by the Board of Education to be held in the City during the ensuing Winter, opened last evening. They have been established in eighteen out of twenty-two Wards of the City.

What the Police Should be.

The Police of the American cities is just now attracting a large amount of attention in all parts of the civilized world, for the not very complimentary reason that it is looked upon as the very worst in existence. Some remarks made by our Paris Correspondent a few weeks since upon this subject, in which he compares the Government of Paris to that of New-York, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, and of our great cities on this side of the water generally, have been made the subject of very emphatic approval by a New-Orleans cotemporary. We feel satisfied that the leading organs of opinion in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and Cincinnati, might reecho his sentiments with equal heartiness. Our cities are literally all but at the mercy of the boldest and most unscrupulous rabble by which any capital was ever infested; and the small measure of safety which life and property still enjoy amongst us, is due not so much to the vigilance or efficiency of the police, as to the fact that our criminal classes are better off, and can earn their bread more easily than those of any other country. The ease with which a man can earn a livelihood on this side the Atlantic guarantees our houses and purses an immunity from depredation, which, with the same means of protection, they could enjoy no where else; but, on the other hand, the risk of being brutally murdered seems to be in an inverse ratio to the temptation to steal.

Murder is the darling vice of the American rowdy, and the law indulges him in it to the top of his bent. It is a not unknown occurrence in Baltimore for houses to be attacked in broad noonday, volleys of musketry fired into them, and the assailants to retreat in safety. It is commoner still for men to be shot down in cold blood by their enemies in the street, at any hour of the night or day. The same may be predicated, in a less degree however, of any other city in the Union. In New-York we are not quite so badly off. The same audacity in slaughter is not exhibited in our thoroughfares, but we can equal any city in the world in the multiplicity of our assassinations, and the paucity of our convictions. There is scarcely a day or night in which some one on this island does not die by violence; but when do we hear of any one being hanged for murder? The evidence breaks down, the jury cannot agree, because all those of the panel who are fit to sit on it, are excluded for having read the newspapers,—something in short happens to exonerate the authorities from hanging the cut-throats who infest our streets. The worst that the most double-dyed and irreclaimable bandit in the community has to fear, is a term of imprisonment at Sing Sing, with a pretty certain prospect of early pardon from a tender-hearted Governor. Every public functionary seems tender of everything but the lives and limbs of decent men. These only are of no account. Our criminal trials are fast degenerating into farces, at which the rest of the civilized world grins from ear to ear—low comedies in which the judge and jury and the counsel cut capers, crack jokes and make speeches, for the benefit of the audience on the back benches. Our prisoners, now-a-days, always look "cheerful and collected." They "chat calmly with their counsel," or read the newspapers and chew their quids, and "bow politely to their friends." Of course they do, the sly dogs; they know how it will all end. They know that, in our insane respect for the liberty and welfare of rascals whose whole lives are a series of outrages upon the liberty and welfare of everybody else, we are fast converting our great centres of wealth, and art, and commerce into very hotbeds of bold, high-handed and unblushing crime.

To New-York, with all its faults, belongs the honor of having first wakened up to a sense of the sin and disgrace incurred by the maintenance of a corrupt and inefficient Police. Other cities seem to endure the infliction with tolerable equanimity. Baltimore, in particular, has been for many years in the hands of clubs of brigands, at whose mercy the rest of the citizens hold their lives. We made, last session, a spasmodic attempt to enter upon the path of reform. The result has been the Metropolitan Police. These differ, we believe, mainly from the Municipal Police in being men of rather better character, and being under the control of more respectable people than Mayor Wood, but in what other way, we confess we are at a loss to discern. They have been appointed on very much the same principle as the old force. Each man owes his place rather to his being a Republican, a Democrat or American, than to his being likely to prove a good officer. It is nothing to the purpose to tell us that the appointments have been fairly distributed amongst the three parties. It is of the fact that any pains should have been taken to do this, that we complain. No man should owe his appointment in the least degree to his political opinions, and no one should ever have the inquiry made what they are. A policeman's opinions upon any subject except his duty should concern nobody but himself. "Keep in your stomach, Sir," said an English drill-sergeant to a member of the awkward squad; "stomachs ain't of no use in the army, and, besides, they're contrairy to the harticles of war."

Upon other points the new force is just the old one in a different uniform. They have the old air of nonchalance, of being intensely bored by the whole thing, and wishing they were out of it. They are of all ages and sizes; not the smallest attention seems to have been given to *physique* in selecting them. They are professedly a military organization, and yet neither in gait, nor dress, nor air, nor manner of doing their duty, is there the slightest apparent attempt at military precision or smartness. The fact is, that every man of them looks upon himself as a citizen, whom his political friends have put in office, which office is but a stepping-stone to something else, brief in duration, moderate in stipend, and much too paltry for a public man enjoying the confidence of his party, to close his career in.

We have been waiting for some time to see these little matters, if not put to rights, at least, amended. We are content to wait a little longer, because we are aware the Commissioners have had and still have great difficulties to contend with. Their greatest difficulty, we have no hesitation in saying, lies in the fact that the mass of the public have not yet been familiarized with the idea of a body of public functionaries, totally independent of and uninfluenced by politics. All persons in public employ have been so long associated with the tenure of certain opinions, that it seems to many honest men but "Constitutional and American," that the very scavenger should be a partisan. Until there is a radical change here, there is no hope for us. We want an army of peace-makers and peace-keepers in our streets, for whom the ups and downs of Tammany Hall and Albany will possess no interest, and who will no more think of being influenced by political considerations in the performance of their duty, than do the troops of the regular army.

Have We Been Living Too Fast?

When Commodore Vanderbilt steamed into Southampton water three or four years ago, in his yacht, the *North Star*, having on board his numerous family, with a retinue of servants, a private chaplain, historiographer, and so forth, John Bull opened his eyes with amazement at the magnificence and grandeur of the private American citizen, of whom he had never heard before. No Russian Prince or British nobleman had ever been known to do anything half so princely and extravagant, and our "Commodore" suddenly found himself the subject of leading articles in the London papers. The *Daily News*, in commenting on the phenomenon, remarked, as if to mollify the injured pride of the magnates of the British mercantile world, that there were at least a dozen merchants, who daily went on 'Change, whose incomes would enable them to indulge in just such a piece of extravagance, but they would not, because it would not comport with the character of a merchant to be putting on the airs of a prince or a nobleman. Americans, however, considered themselves as good as anybody else, if not better, and spent their money as pleased their fancy.

Commodore Vanderbilt, in his steam-yacht excursion, was just a type of the general Yankee, who spends his money liberally and is as magnificent as his means will allow; and sometimes, a good deal more so. That this extravagance can be carried much too far for the good of the person who is guilty of it, a great many people have learned from their own experience. That it has something to do with our present financial embarrassments, is a very general, and probably a very correct belief. Individual extravagance, however, cannot account for the sweeping and widespread calamity which just now afflicts the whole country. There have been, undoubtedly, a good many improvident persons, as there always are, who have got into debt, and after a brief season of unwonted splendor, have sunk into their normal condition of beggars and dependants. But there are not enough of such reckless prodigals to produce such serious effects as we now witness upon the commercial world. The class of men who are, and who have been, suffering from the financial panic, are not exclusively, or even mainly, the fast men, nor the fast livers. The financial blow has fallen first and heaviest on the most extensive merchants, who have abundant means which cannot be converted into current funds, because the Banks, where they have heretofore looked for relief, shut their doors in their faces, and because they cannot obtain what is their due from others. The men who have been failing are not the weak merchants and fast men who have traded and lived beyond their means, but the great and wealthy houses which, three months ago, were regarded as beyond the possibility of failure. Some of the largest and most disastrous failures, too, have been among the manufacturers and their agents, of coarse woolen and cotton cloths, cheap calicoes, and the prime necessaries of life. The manufacturers of Rhode Island and Massachusetts have not, in any manner, contributed to the extravagances of the people; they have furnished the prime necessaries of clothing only, and no Flora McFlimsey ever designed to put on any of their fabrics. Yet these are the men who have suffered most severely in the present financial tornado. Of course they must have violated the laws of trade, and are paying the inevitable penalty of their transgression; they have made more goods than they can sell at a profit, and hence their misfortune.

The real cause of the pressure all agree in attributing to the Banks, but why the Banks should do it—what has caused the pressure upon them—is another matter, and one upon which scarcely any two men in the country would agree. We have sent a great deal of gold abroad, but we have more at home than ever before. We have imported a good many goods, but our exports have increased in at least an equal ratio. We have invested immense sums of money in costly buildings, and in railroads that pay no dividends; but certainly not enough to account for the sudden and disastrous paralysis which has fallen upon the business of the country.

One thing is very certain; whether as a nation we have lived too fast, or not, as individuals a good many of us must plead guilty to the charge:—and a thorough reform in that particular cannot fail to benefit our individual exchequers, and thus tend somewhat to relieve the general distress.

How to Prevent the Loss of Lives on Board of Passenger Ships and Steamers.—The fortunate rescue of three more human beings who were supposed to have been lost on the foundering of the *Central America* calls attention afresh to that most terrible disaster. The public are now in possession of all the essential facts that will probably ever be revealed in relation to the melancholy event, and the public are perfectly competent to decide whether it was an act of Providence, as the President of the Steamboat Company would have us believe, which could not have been prevented, or whether it was a casualty which ordinary prudence might have guarded against. For our own part, after a careful examination of all the evidence, we are decidedly of the latter opinion. But we have very little doubt that under similar circumstances, almost any of our sea-going steamers would have met a similar fate. The springing a leak may or may not have been unavoidable, but the loss of life and treasure which ensued was clearly the result of the most culpable carelessness and neligence in not furnishing the necessary means of escape in such an emergency as happened. From similar causes the passengers and crew of the *Arctic* were lost; and, unless the necessary reforms be made in the management and equipment of our ocean steamers, we shall have many more such fearful tragedies to chronicle in our columns.

About a year and a half ago, in referring to a newly-invented life-boat which was then on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange, we suggested a plan for steamships, and other passenger ships, which, if it had been adopted on board the *Central America*, might have been the means of saving not only every soul on board, but also every ounce of treasure. The plan was simply to provide a sufficient number of life-boats to contain every person on board, and without these no passenger ship should be permitted to leave port. But, with our abundance of boats, as was the case on board the *Arctic*, these means of safety are rendered useles unless a proper organization of the crew can make them available. On board the *Arctic*, it will be remembered that great numbers of the passengers and crew were drowned by their frantic efforts to get into one boat. Now to avoid any such scenes of wild confusion in time of danger, each passenger, on procuring his ticket for his berth should have given him at the same time another ticket assigning him a place in a particular life-boat, the place of which on board the ship should be pointed out to him, and he should be instructed, in time to go to his own life-boat. The same rule should be adopted with the crew of the ship, so that on board of each boat there might be a sufficient number of hardy men capable of steering or working her. Printed rules should be put in every state-room giving directions to the occupants how to proceed in time of danger and what boat to resort to; and the crew should be regularly and thoroughly disciplined in their routine of duty required in case of danger.

The cost of such an arrangement as this would be nothing, and it might and should be at once adopted on board of all our ocean steamers. When the time actually comes for leaving the ship, whether she were foundering or on fire, every person would at once rush to his allotted life-boat, and all the dangers and confusion from overcrowding would be avoided; and, more desirable than all, those heart-rending scenes, which we have so frequently heard of, of the separation of parents and children, of husbands and wives, which always occur at such times, would be prevented. Friends and families would be sure then of going together and sharing a common fate.

When we threw out similar suggestions a year and a half ago, we received a good many letters from practical men approving the plan, and trusting that it would be adopted by our steamships. But the disaster on board the *Central America* proved that there had been no provision made to save the lives of the passengers, as though a foundering ship had never been heard of. When the next accident occurs at sea, we shall learn whether our steamship commanders and passengers have learned anything by the terrible lessons taught by the *Arctic* and the *Central America*.

A Want in Our Public Exhibitions.—Public exhibitions are just now greatly in vogue. The season is propitious for them, the yield of the crops is plentiful, and abundant facilities are afforded for enriching the catalogues of the Agricultural Societies. So the Agricultural Shows spring up in all directions, and attract great crowds of gazers, and the Agriculture of the country improves by the emulation among producers, which such exhibitions, when suitably conducted, invariably inspire. Nor is the love of show confined to the agricultural class;—the improvement of fine blooded stock demands similar opportunities of comparison and competition—and so a new exhibition-ground in Massachusetts has been inaugurated during the present season by a fine display of horses and other beasts of burden, the quality of which improves from year to year, in exact proportion to the degree of rivalry excited. Nearly all the Western States have their regular Fall exhibitions, and the example is not lost upon the South, as the late demonstration at Louisville clearly indicates. Breeders of stock, cultivators of grains, inventors of labor-saving machines, and the public, whose dependence for supplies rests upon the labors of these classes of our population, profit alike by the exhibition of useful products and the display of improved material and stock. Public shows are salutary in their effects, and deserve liberal encouragement.

But cannot a word be said for the beautiful, as well as for the practical? While we bestow so much attention upon the grosser material, which makes up the body of our exhibitions, there is still room for the more delicate things of the earth. The horticultural department of our exhibitions has not received its meed. Here and there, as in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, horticultural societies struggle through troubles, from season to season, and produce Fall and Spring displays from the flower-gardens; but, even in these instances, the dependence of the societies is more upon the efforts of their own members than upon the support they may calculate upon receiving from the public. In the towns and the villages, a show of flowers is usually the last thing thought of. The obvious reason is, the lack of popular sympathy, without which, the exchequer of the management is but slimly supplied; and, for the want of this material element, our flower-shows are confined to the annual or semi-annual exhibitions in these large cities. The New-York Horticultural Society, like its neighbors in Boston and Philadelphia, has made numerous endeavors to cultivate the taste of the sight-seeing public to a pitch of enthusiasm which might have the effect of encouraging the production of rare specimens, and the improvement of the ordinary stock; but their work is up-hill. The managers find themselves financially the worse for wear, and the delight they afford to the amateur florist extends no further. Few spectacles possess a more civilizing and humanizing tendency than a show of brilliant flowers. The taste for horticultural pursuits is one that grows upon the cultivator; and the pains a man bestows upon his flower-garden will not be lost to him nor fail to give pleasure to others. Nobody is too poor to own a flower, and nobody is insensible to the pleasure a flower gives. It is a want in our Exhibitions, that so little attention is paid to this department, and it is an equally uncomfortable condition of affairs that our Horticultural Societies fail to receive the support that the public owes them for the pleasure they give.

Paralysis of Exchange.—A City merchant, to illustrate the character of the prevailing difficulties, mentioned yesterday that he had $10,000 due him in Chicago, which the debtor had on hand and was anxious to pay,—but he found it impossible to buy a bill of exchange on New-York! If he were to send the money in bills by Express, it would only be received here at a ruinous discount, and perhaps half the banks would break meanwhile; and if he were to present it for specie at the banks, it might start a run upon them which would lead to their suspension. So for mere lack of means to transmit it, this merchant must forego the receipt of his dues. The same difficulty prevents the receipt of money due here from all parts of the country,—and in consequence of it merchants here, with hundreds of thousands of dollars due to them by men perfectly able and willing to pay, are obliged to ask *their* creditors to wait a little longer. Failure, under such circumstances, ceases to imply any loss either of character or of property.

A Word in Time—The Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Your editorial remarks of Saturday, on the effects of failures, show that humane sympathies have directed you where facts are painfully turning us. There is a more humble circle of failures and disasters outside of those which money articles detail, and the rumor of which rings over the world. Each great house that comes crashing to the earth, drags after it a host of dependants and poor people, and with these, failure does not mean a little less luxury, fewer horses, and pictures, and wines, but it means want of fuel in the cold winter, want of clothes for the children, want of bread and of nourishing food. In a single manufactory in the eastern part of the City, 250 working men have just been discharged, probably a large part of them with families dependent on them. This is only an instance of what happens and will happen everywhere throughout the City during this season. The iron-works, the paper factories, the builders, the house-furnishers, and numerous others, must discharge many of their workmen, or employ fewer than they have ever done before. We already see the warning of the coming destitution, in the care-worn, anxious men and needy women who bring the children they cannot support to our office. Our visitors everywhere through the City find families without employment, and even now pressed for the means of living. What will it be when the stinging Winter comes? when even the poorest street-traders are shut off by the snow and the cold? It must be remembered, that with the lowest class of laboring people a single day's sickness will often put a family behindhand for a week. The man will go to his hard work without a breakfast, or the children must beg the supper, or do without shoes in the cold, or the mother half famishes herself for their sake. What is to be the horrid scene this Winter, when tens of thousands have no work at all, and no hope of getting it?

We do not call the attention of the public to these things in this time of calamity, merely to arouse their sympathies. There is much that can be done now to prevent the evil, or at least to check the most fearful effects during the coming Winter. Almost every man and woman of means or influence know poor laboring people whom they can influence by their advice. These persons could even now be saving something, and contracting every unnecessary expense. A word from an employer, a merchant or a master-mechanic or a lady will often have immense influence on these people, who are as extravagent in their own way and more unreflecting than any other class. Let every laboring man, every mechanic now, when he is tempted to buy his luxuries, think of the hungry mouths next Winter, which may be begging bread at his table, and of the wife and the girls who may be forced to pawn the last relics of comfort and respectability for the very necessaries of life.

Then our leading manufacturers and companies can do much now by working on half-time, so that those employed may be more gradually cast off, and be forced to prepare for the approaching storm.

Especially should the thousands of discharged workmen over the country be warned against coming to the City. There is no work here to spare, and there will be none this Winter. There will be, on the contrary, fearful suffering in thousands of homes. No one need expect again public "soup kitchens," or any kind of indiscriminate help. There will be Want and Beggary—and for the children the usual results, temptation and petty crime. A workingman has a far better chance for an occasional job, and certainly for public assistance, in the country this next season than in the City.

It is a matter of deep regret that in such a time of penury, the means of assistance with the better classes will be less than ever before. Those who gave their hundreds two years ago will not give their fives now.

Still, much can be done by judicious and humane men even with a little at such a time. Perhaps it will force people to more individual and careful charity, and will bring the rich more to the doors and homes of the poor. It is hopeful that provisions will not be so dear as in former years. Let every one who has the heart of a man, give his hand this next Winter to relieving something of this great suffering and want. Every possible effort will be needed.

C. L. B.,
Children's Aid Society, Astor-place.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times, in common with other City papers, on Friday published the fact that I had been arrested on complaint of Barnes, Lyman & Co., of Barclay-street, on charge of obtaining goods on false pretences over a year ago. As the charge is entirely, and I believe maliciously, false, and will be proved to be so upon the trial, I ask the public to suspend their opinion in regard to it until that time.

LOTT SIMONSON.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—There was an enormous house here last night to witness Miss Cushman's celebrated impersonation of *Meg Merrilies*, in "Guy Mannering." It is unquestionably one of the most powerful pieces of melo-dramatic acting on the stage; a night-mare creation which lives for years and years in the broad daylight of memory. If Sir Walter Scott were alive, and could see Miss Cushman in this character, even his love for the marvelous would be satiated. It cannot be guaged by ordinary rules of criticism; every man must see it and judge for himself. Miss Cushman's efforts were entirely appreciated last night, and the piece will, no doubt, run for some time.

Wallack's Theatre.—The admirable comedy company of this Theatre returned to their old quarters last night, and were welcomed by an audience which might have been larger without taxing the accommodations of the house. Sheridan's comedy of the "Rivals" was the attraction, cast in the powerful manner of last season. There was only one drawback to the performance—an excuse has to be made for Mr. Lester, who was too unwell to play the character of *Captain Absolute*. The horrible necessity of reading from a book was resorted to by Mr. Davenport. In such moments, the want of a light comedian is a heavy loss.

Broadway Theatre.—There was a full rehearsal of the Ronzani ballet troup last night, and this extensive company of Terpsichorean artists will make their *début* to-night in the grand ballet of "Faust." It is, we believe, the first time since Fanny Elssler that grand ballet has been attempted in this country.

Concert.—To-night Miss Juliana May gives her second and last Concert at Niblo's Saloon. The programme contains a selection of the most popular operatic gems, and will be interpreted by Miss May, M. Taffanelli, Signor Alaimo, and Mr. Sanderson, (solo pianist.)

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The best drama of this or several seasons was produced here last night with complete and deserving success. It is called "A Husband for an Hour," and comes from the pen of Edmund Falconer, Esq., a gentleman whose productions are not extensively known on this side of the Atlantic, whatever may be their popularity elsewhere. If this be a fair sample of what he has done, we desire to make his better acquaintance. The drama is in two acts—two exceedingly long acts, lasting more than two hours. When we state that the interest of the piece is thoroughly sustained for this period, we are, perhaps, praising it in the most direct and practical manner, for power, variety and skill are the only antidotes against yawning under such circumstances. But the play is ably constructed, well written, and thoroughly sustained to the end.

To analyse the plot thoroughly would take more time and space than we have at our disposal for the purpose. We shall endeavor to precipitate the leading elements only. In the first act we have a young Countess (Miss Keene;) her mother, (Miss Wells,) and her affianced lover, (the young Countess', not the old one's) the *Marquis of Crevecour*. A bashful intruder makes his appearance in the person of the Countess' gardener, (Mr. G. Jordan.) He admires the young Countess, and presents her with a modest but professional offering in the shape of a bouquet. This domestic group is interrupted by the entrance of a lawyer, (Mr. Stoddard,) who, like all lawyers on the stage, is excessively upright, and divulges tremendous secrets with wonderful virtue and presence of mind. The secret in this case is, that the humble gardener is the rightful heir to the property and title and that the Countess and her mamma are but shams and interlopers. The Marquis immediately withdraws his promise of marriage, and in its stead substitutes a dishonorable proposition. The gardener, on the contrary, summons up courage to tell his love. The Countess listens to his simple tale, and in an ecstacy of rage, promises to marry him if he will avenge the insult that has been put upon her. He consents of course, is wedded, and immediately afterwards fights a duel with the Marquis and is supposed to be killed. The Countess feels that she has done wrong in placing the life of her simple admirer within the easy reach of an accomplished duelist. She shuns society and mourns his loss. We do not meet her again for three years. At the end of that time she makes her appearance in the world of fashion, and is once more the object of its adoration. Amongst those who worship at her shrine are an English nobleman and her old lover the Marquis. The preference is clearly in favor of the English stranger, and this will appear less strange when we inform the reader that he is no other than the gardener of old full blown into a fine gentleman, but in disguise. This favoritism leads to a fresh difficulty with the Marquis; another duel takes place, but the gardener has learnt the use of his weapon and disarms his antagonist. Placed in a position to try the constancy of the Countess, the gardener exercises all his ingenuity to overcome her lamentations for the departed horticulturist; but without avail. She is steadfast. He then assumes his old dress and old habits and claims his wife rudely and grossly enough, but to *this* ordeal she submits. Finally he throws off his rustic habiliment and speech; explains that he has absented himself for three years in order that he might educate himself to deserve her hand and do credit to his station; and so makes every one happy.

The motives, sentiments and passions which belong to this plot are naturally and cleverly introduced. We cannot accuse the author of overdoing any one situation. In the underplot he has ventured on dangerous ground, but with entire success. He burlesques all his best situations, by bringing the kitchen into the parlor, and making the servants imitate their betters, in their loves and their hatreds. We are at a loss to determine which is the most skillfully managed—the comic, or the serious business of the play; they are both so good that we cannot wish either to be longer or shorter. The dialogue is well written; the characters clearly sketched; and in everything the tone of an accomplished gentleman is clearly perceptible.

The drama is admirably cast, and the performance last night was of such rare excellence that specific reference is unjust. The acting was thoroughly good from beginning to end. The weight of the piece rests on the shoulders of Miss Laura Keene, Miss Wells, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Geo. Jordan, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Peters and Mr. Stoddart. There are but two scenes in the piece, and these are of the most perfect character; the costumes also are superb. A better play, more thoroughly acted, or more admirably placed upon the stage, has not been produced in New-York for many years. We hope the fair lessee will reap the just reward of a production which evidences, in every particular that we can recall, taste, tact, talent and liberality.

Manufacturing Establishments.

We learn that the Utica Steam Cotton Mills have suspended operations until the 1st of November. This throws 330 operatives out of employment.

The Mannanuck Mills, in Pennsylvania, have stopped,—throwing 2,000 workmen out of employment.

In Lynn, Mass., a very large number of persons employed in the shoe business have been discharged.

The Globe Mill, Newburyport, has suspended half its work, and discharged half its workmen.

The Rolling Iron Mills of Potts & Bailey, Pottstown, Pa., and that of Bailey & Sons, in Douglass, Berks County, have stopped work.

The Middlesex Mills, at Lowell, which has just suspended, employed 730 females and 575 males.

Loss of the British Bark Clio.—The bark *Clio*, Captain Harous, sailed from Quebec on the 30th of August, with a cargo of timber bound to New-castle. They experienced very heavy weather, and from the 7th to the 15th of September had a continuation of gales. On the 13th, while scudding before the wind, the vessel was boarded by a heavy sea, which filled the decks. At 4 o'clock A. M., 14th, she was struck by another sea on the starboard side, which broke the rails, staunchеons and bulwarks, and split the plank shear. The bark had before this, sprung aleak, and it was now found impossible to keep her free. On the morning of the 15th the vessel had seven feet of water in the hold. At 6 o'clock P. M., same day, lat. 47° 27′, lon. 40° 50′, she was fallen in with by the ship *Sagamore*, Capt. Gerrish, of Portsmouth, N. H., rom Sunderland for New-York, and all on board were taken off and brought to this port. The persons saved from the wreck were the captain, two officers and a crew of 11 men, 14 in all.

It is said to be the intention of the Navy Department to direct one of the steam sloops-of-war to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, under the directions of the officers and architects of the Government. This will be a great relief to the workingmen.

Board of Aldermen.

The Aldermen met yesterday evening as usual, Alderman CLANCY in the Chair.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners announcing that, although they were in possession up till the 29th September, of some of the avails of the stock issued under an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, (and which, on the 25th of August was approved by the Mayor,) yet that extensive operations had been instituted and carried on at the Park for the last six weeks. The work thus far had been mainly of a preliminary character, and such as of necessity, must precede the improvement of the Park, irrespective of the plan that may ultimately be adopted. The numerous buildings, mostly of an inexpensive character, within the Park boundaries, have, it is stated, after fair notice to their occupants, been removed, while due care has been taken to avoid any unnecessary injury to the crops of those gardeners who had planted their little patches under assurances that they should have opportunity to gather the fruit of their labor unmolested, so that, by the 1st of November next, the Park will be peaceably and, without litigation, mainly freed from the villages of stables, sheds and other structures, which were on the Park, many of which were of an offensive character to the whole neighborhood. Such buildings of value as were not required for the use of the Commission had been disposed of at auction, and the proceeds of sale deposited in the Treasury.

Large quantities of the surface stone had been removed, the natural water courses opened, and shrubs and noxious plants grubbed and destroyed. These operations, which are a mere preface to the work of ornamentation of the spacious area of the Park, now employ about 700 men, including laborers, cartmen and gardeners. It will be as fortunate as remarkable, the report proceeds to say, in the history of public works, if the inceptive measures of one so extensive and novel in its character, involving the necessity of a knowledge of the whole range of science and art, with the skill and taste to form the useful and the beautiful in pleasing combination, shall be characterized by that prudence and forethought that will render unnecessary any retracing of steps, any regret at destruction of natural features, which no future regrets, nor expense, nor time can repair. The claim of the persons employed at the Park are, at this time, nearly equal to the sum that will be realized from the issue of stock already authorized by the Board of Aldermen, and such services as are hereafter rendered at the Park, must be dependent upon the proceeds of a future issue of stock.

Your honorable body is probably aware that after the passage of an ordinance authorizing a further issue of stock for the improvement of the Park by both the Legislative boards of the City, the law required an advertisement for 30 days for proposals to take the stock, thus rendering it impossible for this Board to realize any means to pay laborers for more than a month after its issue is authorized by your honorable body.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, therefore, request the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., in compliance with an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York, passed April 17, 1857," to create and issue a public fund stock, to be denominated "the Central Park Improvement Fund;" and they therefore notify the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., that of said public fund or stock the said Board of Commissioners require for the purposes of said act, and subject to the limitations prescribed by the 9th section of said act, the amount remaining of said fund which the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., are by said act authorized to issue.

JAMES E. COOLEY,
President of the Comm'rs of the Central Park.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.

This communication was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

On motion of the Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, 1,000 copies of the laws of the last State Legislature, relating to the City of New-York, were ordered to be printed.

BRANCH AFTER THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS.

A petition was received from Stephen H. Branch, through Alderman FULMER, "imploring the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to memorialize the Legislature in order to ascertain the reasons of the Record Commissioners for recently asking and obtaining $150,000 more than they assured the Legislature in February last would be required to finish the Record Book, and why the citizens of New-York should be taxed $550,000 for printing (as yet) only the fragment of a book, which severely oppresses the affluent classes in these days of commercial ruin, and literally takes bread from the mouths of those toiling millions for whose freedom and eternal deliverance from oppressive taxation Washington, Jefferson and Jackson toiled and bled and died."

The document, which was unusually voluminous, was ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF SALARIES TO THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

A report of a Committee, in favor of concurring in a resolution of the Board of Councilmen, to increase the salaries of the President and two members of the Board of Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to $3,000 each, yearly, from the 1st of January, 1857, was concurred in.

After disposing of considerable business of secondary importance, the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The report was adopted from the Committee on Salaries and Officers, in favor of appointing Henry H. Morange a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Wilson Greene, whose term of office has expired.

An ordinance prescribing the terms on which payment shall be made hereafter for work done by contract and payable from assessments, was laid over and ordered to be printed.

A petition submitting a contract for cleaning streets, signed by James G. Wilson and ten other individuals, was referred to a Special Committee.

Councilman OTTARSON proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to advise this Board whether in his opinion inspectors of election chosen last year to act this year are legally inspectors in the new districts. Also, whether inspectors and canvassers are to be elected in November: and if so, whether they are to act in the December election.

The resolution was adopted.

Bills from various medical men were presented and referred. Some of them make no statement of the services for which remuneration is demanded.

The report on the reorganization of the City Inspector's Department being brought up, some discussion arose as to the legality of suspending the recitation of the ordinance as an unusually long document. A motion was admitted to suspend the reading of the report, which was characterized from the Chair as the *majority* report. But this motion originated in a mistake of the President, (majority for minority) which he soon corrected, when Councilman BRADY would fain have withdrawn his motion which had been made referring to the *majority* report. The President persisted in putting the motion, spite of the protest of Councilman BRADY. The vote was taken, and then the President found that he had been mistaken in thinking he was mistaken. It was the majority report after all.

Councilman FRANKLIN moved the adjournment. The Board needed time in his opinion to study its lessons.

Councilman MCCAHILL advised that the Board should begin again.

The matter was scarcely placed right before the Board by the attempts of various members to interrupt each other. Three-quarters of an hour had been lost, the confusion being somewhat relieved by laughter. Ultimately the Board dispensed with the reading of the "minority" report.

The question of taking the majority report from the table was carried by 25 to 15.

The adjournment to Thursday, at five o'clock, was moved and carried.

Board of Supervisors.

The proceedings of the regular meeting of this body yesterday evening were of a routine character, in the main. The bill for $134 26 for extending the tax-books of the Eighteenth Ward was ordered to be paid. That of Sheriff Willett, for $2,763 96, being the quarter's bill for his office expenses and charges, was referred to the Committee on Country Officers. After disposing of several petitions, the Board adjourned until Monday evening next, at the usual hour.

THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.—The Committee on Markets of the Board of Councilmen met in the City Hall, on Monday afternoon. Mr. ROOSEVELT appeared and delivered an elaborate opinion and argument to the effect that the Gansevoort property is legitimately the property of the City, and therefore cannot be bought by the City to be used for the purposes of a market. The sale of 1852 he declared to be illegal.

The Committee adjourned in reference to this matter *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.—The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, held its regular monthly meeting last evening in Tammany Hall, Grand Sachem DELEVAN presiding. The attendance of members was unusually large. After some preliminary business, it was announced that SANFORD E. CHURCH, JOHN M. JACOCK and WM. C. RHODES, the Democratic candidates for the offices of State Comptroller, Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons, were present, seeking admittance to the Society. These parties were thereupon (in accordance with an ancient custom of the Order) admitted by an unanimous vote, and duly initiated as members of the Order.

MILK WANTED AT SEA.—The bark *Laura*, from Bremen, reports having spoke, on the 10th of Sept., lat. 43° 25′, lon. 30° 07′, the bark *Maid of Tine*, of and for North Shields. The mate came on board, and reported that the Captain had been lost overboard off the Cape of Good Hope, in a heavy gale; supplied him with provisions and bread. The *Maid of Tine* had spoken, two days previously (Sept. 18) the ship *Jacob Barker*, 99 days from Chincha Islands, for England. The Captain's wife, a few days previously, had presented him with a fine child, and the Captain boarded the *Maid of Tine*, with the hope of procuring milk for mother and child, which, unfortunately, they had none to supply.

Dr. Cheever on the Financial Crisis and the Wreck of the Central America.

At the Church of the Puritans, on Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered a sermon, the announcement of which, by advertisement, caused the building to be thronged to overflowing. The subject was—*The Hand of God seen in the Shipwreck and the Financial Crisis.* The Reverend's Doctor's text was Job, Chap. xxxiv. verses 29, 30, "When he giveth quietness, who then can make tronble? And when he hideth his face, who then can behold him? Whether it be done against a nation, or against a man only, that the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be ensnared."

In the commencement of his discourse, Dr. CHEEVER dwelt on the correspondency of individuals with nations, and nations with individuals. God's dealings were the same with both. A nation could not sin against God without the citizens being responsible. *A nation could not* sin against God, if individuals *would not*. In the same way no government could sin, if the conscience of the nation—if the conscience, and heart, and will, of the individuals composing that nation were faithful to God, obedient to His Word, solicitous of keeping his commandments. Therefore no man could properly cast the sin of the nation on the government alone, but must take his own share of responsibility. The history of God's dealings with the Israelites was only an example of his dealings with all nations. America, as a nation, was now encountering a visitation of Providence, rarely encountered in the history of nations, and very much like what Europe encountered in 1848, and out of which she came no better or wiser than she was before. Shall we grow wiser from our visitation?

The Rev. Doctor alluded to the wreck of the *Central America*, and thought that the circumstance of the bird flying three times in the face of the Captain of the Norwegian bark *Ellen* was an indication of Providence that the course of the vessel should be changed, in order that some of the shipwrecked passengers of the steamer might be saved. If it were an accident, what was or could be a special Providence? But in connection with the financial crisis, it was singular that while little schooners and brigs could outride the storm, one of the largest steamers should go down, carrying with her a heap of treasure. God's ways were indeed intricate and mysterious. Was it not manifest that there was a connection between the storm at sea and the financial disasters on shore?

The sins of this country were not distinctly pointed out, but at the seat of Government judgment had been turned into wormwood. The Rev. gentleman did not in distinct language state that the decision of Judge TANEY in the Dred Scott case was one of the causes of the present difficulties, but he evidently implied it. He proceeded to consider the present difficulties of Great Britain with her Indian Empire. She as well as this country had turned aside to Satan. A nation which sets up the law of expediency instead of God's law, as England and America had done, must inevitably, sooner or later, be brought to God's judgment seat, there to receive retribution. If the British Government had remembered its stewardship to God, the rebellion in India would not have occurred. But in her Government Schools in India she had excluded the Bible while she had admitted the Koran and Shaster. And in her own land, her statesmen had actually laughed to scorn the idea of a nation's humbling itself before God in prayer. England was now realizing the truth of that awful proverb, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

In this country, what was most wanted was confidence. We were now like shipwrecked strugglers snatching at each other's life-preservers. When a nation suffers selfishness to take the place of justice, and permits stock-jobbers, instead of patriots, to rule, nothing can prevent its ruin. We were now like steamers, in danger of foundering at sea, with the water just reaching the fires. The remedy was prayer. Prayer was a pump that would keep the ship afloat if the ocean were flowing over her. But in vain would men cry to God in the hour of distress, who were not faithful to him in the time of prosperity.

The Rev. gentleman said he would defer till next Sunday evening a consideration of the national sins that had brought the present calamities upon us as a nation. The Constitution would not save us; political wisdom would not save us; nothing but God could save us. But if we any longer derided God, we must go to ruin.

The Abolitionist Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The morning papers are incorrect in stating that the Abolitionist Convention, at Syracuse, this week, made a nomination of State officers, if they mean the Convention of Radical Abolitionists. I learn that the Old Liberty Party met at Syracuse the same or the next day, and prepared a ticket, on which my name stands for the office of Comptroller.

Being one of those who believe American Slavery to be not only wicked, but illegal and unconstitutional, and who are opposed to distracting the public mind with additional nominations, I beg to decline the honor of being a candidate for the above or any other political office; while I hope that all the friends of liberty will unite, heart and hand, in electing to office those, and those only, who are for the non-extension of Slavery and its annihilation wherever and whenever it can be constitutionally effected.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The London (Can.) *Free Press* says: "The Bank of British North America appeared in the Division Court yesterday. In the course of business Mr. HUGH ROSE, of Dundas-street, took a bill for $2 issued by the above-named Bank. In the course of its progress through the world it had lost the lower side on which the signature should appear. The numbers were still good, and the note was duly countersigned by the Inspector-General. On presentation the Bank refused to cash it, and hence the suit."

The Lecompton (Kansas) *Democrat*, says: Since the reopening of the Land Office in this place, a large number of imperfect Land Warrants have been offered by preemptors, which the officials in the office could not receive. In some instances the same warrants have been presented several times over, by as many different settlers, having been returned by the first purchaser, to the dealer from whence they came and resold by the latter to other settlers.

Four men were killed a few days since in Marshall, Texas. A feud had for some time existed between Hon. L. D. Evans, late M. C., and Hon. Lewis T. Wigfall, a prominent orator and politician of Eastern Texas. Meeting in the streets of Marshall, Evans shot Wigfall down, a friend of Wigfall immediately shot Evans down, a friend of Evans next shot down the party that shot Evans, and lastly, the latter was shot down by another friend of Wigfall. A rumor of this encounter was circulated, but was discredited; the fact is now confirmed.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday. A Mrs. Buckman, while visiting a friend, killed herself with arsenic. She was engaged to be married to a gentleman with whom she had intrusted a considerable sum of money, but through the late monetary troubles the gentleman had failed. This loss preying on the lady's mind, prompted the deed.

Wm. S. Williams, son of a grocer at Wheeling, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with being the person who, a few days since, obtained, through a young lad, the contents of the Post-Office bag of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling. He was arrested while sitting at the breakfast table, only an hour or two after his marriage.

At a session of the Circuit Court, at Watertown, N. Y., there were three trials for violation of the License Law. The Judge held beer to be among the "intoxicating drinks" proscribed by the law. George Ludlow was mulcted in the sum of $400, Franklin P. Carter $200, and S. P. Huffstater, $100—at the rate of $50 for each offence.

Daniel W. King, of Suffield, was last week sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the State Prison for forgery. He plead guilty on three counts, and was sentenced to two years on each. King occupied a respectable position as a merchant before his forgeries were detected. His father has died since his confinement, having suffered very much from his son's misdemeanor.

Syracuse papers say that J. M. Deveau, of that city, who has been in confinement at the Lunatic Asylum since last November, escaped on Sunday evening last. While in the Asylum, he was occasionally heard to express a determination to have revenge upon some persons in Syracuse whom he regards as his enemies.

The Hartford *Times* says that some one entered the store of Day, Griswold & Co., in that city, on Wednesday night, and forced open the safe, which was locked with a padlock, and took out $665, all in bills. The rogue left $145 in bills on broken Rhode Island Banks, after having examined them.

The Germans in Wisconsin have held meetings in Milwaukee to repudiate Pro-Slavery Democracy, and have resolved to hold a mass convention this month for the purpose of securing concert of action in the advancement of sound Republican doctrines.

The lumber season in Michigan has been unusually propitious. It is estimated that 50,000,000 feet of logs kept back last season by the drouth have been got out, in addition to a very liberal amount in current operations. Chicago is now the largest market for Michigan lumber, and Albany comes next.

Harvey Doolittle, late Cashier of the Agricultural Bank at Herkimer, has been arrested on three several warrants. He was held to bail, for embezzlement, $10,000; for perjury, $10,000; for misdemeanor, $1,000.

Nearly all of the land-warrants recently stolen from the register's office at Faribault (covering some 30,000 acres of land) have been recovered.

Police Intelligence.

VILLANOUS OUTRAGE UPON AN ORPHAN GIRL.—About two weeks ago a young girl named Bridget Hays was discovered by officer Bower of the Third Ward, on the point of throwing herself off the foot of Barclay-street into the water. The officer caught her by the waist just in time to save her life. The girl stated that she had been the victim of a gross outrage by a man for whom she had engaged to work. Justice CONNOLLY, before whom she was taken, committed her to the care of Mrs. Foster, matron of the City prison. Her physical condition has been such that she was not able until Saturday to make a formal complaint. According to her statement she came from England to this city about four years ago, she then being thirteen years of age, and her parents having previously died. Since her arrival in New-York she had supported herself by working for various families in different capacities. Recently her last mistress having given up housekeeping, she was thrown out of employment. On the 14th of last September she engaged as cook in the restaurant of Henry Haezen, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. On the night of the first day she entered upon her work her employer endeavored to get her to drink some brandy, and upon her refusal persuaded her to drink a glass of soda water. Shortly after which she became stupefied. On coming to consciousness again she found herself in a bed room with Haezen. Justice CONNOLLY issued a warrant against Haezen, and he was arrested forthwith and locked up in the Tombs to await his trial. Haezen is a Spaniard, about 35 years of age, and has a wife and family.

EMBEZZLING GOODS.—Frederick Volbeding, a clerk in the silk store of Wm. W. Meeker, No. 24 John-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing, at various times, a number of pieces of silk from the store of his employer. As pieces of silk had been occasionally missed from the store, a watch was set upon Volbeding, to discover if he was the culprit. On Saturday, when he thought no one was watching him, he slipped a piece of silk, valued at $30, under his coat, and soon afterwards left the store, as he said, "for a moment." He went around the corner and gave the stolen treasure into the hands of Charles Richter, an accomplice. Immediately following the transfer, officers Robb and Paterson, of the Superintendent's office, arrested both parties. Richter confesses having received about $200 worth of silk from Volbeding, and says that he sold them to Samuel Emberson, proprietor of a store in Eighth-avenue. Volbeding is supposed to have stolen about $1,000 worth of goods altogether. The arrested parties were both committed by Justice FLANDREAU for examination.

A MINISTER INVEIGLED INTO BUYING STOCK.—Dr. Wm. W. Hall, (No. 42 Irving Place,) was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of Rev. Charles Jones, of Tuckahoe, by whom Hall stands charged with having beguiled Jones into loaning him $2,000 to purchase stock to his credit in a Coal Mining Company, and causing him to come out loser to just that amount. According to the complaint, Dr. Hall represented the Peach Mill Colliery, in Pennsylvania, as a paying institution, and urged him to purchase a one-sixth share for $2,000. The Reverend gentleman gave up Erie Railroad stock, enough to cover the amount, and transferred them to the Doctor to negotiate the purchase. Subsequently, Dr. Hall, upon being requested to hand over the newly-purchased stock, said he had not purchased it, and offered to give his note for the $2,000. He affirmed his responsibility, saying that he owned the house and lot where he lived. Rev. Mr. Jones took the note, but soon discovered, as he alleges, that Dr. Hall possessed no real estate or other property. Dr. Hall was locked up by Justice FLANDREAU, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge preferred against him.

CAPTURE OF RIVER THIEVES.—Two burly fellows, named James Williams and Thomas Lynch, were observed at 2 o'clock Saturday morning by Officers Carey and Kinnersly, of the Eighteenth Ward, making arrangements to land some articles from a row-boat at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River. The officers pounced upon the men and captured them, besides taking possession of their boat and booty. The booty consisted of three bales of wool, a box of tobacco and a bale of dry codfish. At about the same time three other officers of the Ward made chase after another small boat loaded with goods, but were not successful in overtaking it. The boat that was seized, and the bales of wool, belonged to Benjamin Secor, at Glen Cove, from which place they were stolen. Justice FLANDREAU committed the men for trial.

ASSAULTED BY THE "REGULATORS."—About noon on Sunday, as Francis Rider, a German, was passing up First-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, he was pitched into by some half dozen young scapegraces, who belong to the "Regulators" of the Eighteenth Ward. As they were cuffing and pummeling Rider, after the most approved style, Officer Shaw suddenly came upon them, when they scattered, but not till one named John Muldon, was captured, and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. Muldon says he happened to be with the crowd, and denies having taken any part in the assault upon Rider. A breast pin belonging to Rider found on him, he professed, was taken by a fellow who goes by the name of "Pat," who, after prigging it, put it in his mouth.

ANXIOUS FOR A GOLD WATCH.—A young man giving his name as Edward Philpot, who says he is an Engineer, on Saturday afternoon entered the jewelry store of Mr. Tobias D. Flanders, No. 97 Fulton-street, and expressed a desire to purchase a gold watch. He was quite difficult to be suited, and Mr. Tobias, anxious to make a sale, exhibited a large number of watches to his fastidious customer. Mr. Flanders' attention being called away a moment, Philpot transferred a "genuine hunter," valued at $140, to his pocket, and departed without asking for the bill, or giving a parting bow. The daring rascal was speedily overtaken, the watch recovered, and he handed over to Justice CONNOLLY, who locked him up in the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail, to be tried for grand larceny.

A WOMAN INHUMANLY BEATEN.—Mary Ann McCormick, an Irish woman, was badly beaten at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, on the corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street. She was picked up nearly insensible and taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, and it is not probable she will live. She says she was passing along the street quietly, when three or four men attacked her and commenced beating her without any provocation. Two Irish laborers named William Carron and John Riley have been arrested, charged with having aided in the assault.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Sunday, at the Twentieth Ward Station-house, upon the body of Robert Milligan, a Scotchman. The deceased was found last Friday evening, lying insensible, in Twenty-seventh-street, when he was taken to the Station-house, and died on the ensuing day. He gave no reason for taking his life. A verdict was given in accordance with the facts.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—In July last the premises of H. HEROLD, No. 136 Avenue A, were broken into by four burglars, and one of them shot by the proprietor, but not so injured but that he managed to make his escape with the others. Yesterday a young man named James Beglon, who is charged with being one of the four burglars, was arrested. Herold identified him and he was taken before Justice WOOD, at the Essex-street Police Court, and fully committed.

RUN OVER BY A CITY RAILROAD CAR.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, upon the body of Peter Green, who was run over Sunday night, near Sixty-fifth-street, by a Third-avenue Railroad car, and instantly killed. The deceased was intoxicated, and in attempting to jump on the car fell before it and was run over. He was a chair-maker, and worked for L. Ingersoll, No. 41 Bowery. He leaves a wife and several children.

A BOY DROWNED.—Julius F. Sharp, a boy aged five years, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, at the foot of Spring-street, North River. He endeavored to jump from the pier on a steamboat, and missing the boat, fell into the dock. The body was recovered, and taken to the residence of his parents, corner Spring and Sullivan streets. An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Hills, and a verdict rendered of "accidental death."

CHILD BURNED.—A boy three years old, which had been given by the Almshouse department in care of Mrs. Fritz, No. 290 West Thirty-second-street, to be boarded, yesterday morning accidentally came in contact with the fire in the grate, and was so badly burned that it died three hours afterwards. The Coroner has been notified.

ROBBING A FELLOW SERVANT.—Virginia Brown, a colored woman, was arrested on Sunday, charged with stealing clothing, valued at $100, from Julia Hull, a chambermaid at No. 321 First avenue, where both worked. The clothing was found in the prisoner's possession, and she was locked up for trial.

FOUNDLINGS.—A child about four weeks old was found by Mr. Henry Bertholf, No. 7 West Fifteenth-street, yesterday morning, under his stoop. It was handed over to the Almshouse department to be taken care of.

A female infant a week old was found, yesterday morning, in the entry of No. 117 avenue B. A like disposition was made of it with the above.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The regular semi-annual meeting of this Society was held on Saturday evening, at their rooms, No. 3 Chambers-street. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Directors of the Library were submitted, and the following gentlemen elected to office for the ensuing term:

President—WILLIAM MCCREA.
Vice-President—JAMES H. BROWN.
Treasurer—JAMES NARINE.
Secretary—THOMAS C. FAULKNER.
Trustees—CHARLES C. SAVAGE and JOHN THOMAS.
Directors of Library—CHARLES MCDEVITT, WM. H. JOLLY, and THOMAS T. SUTLIFFE.

The Treasurer's Report shows the receipts for the past six months, from members and dividends on invested fund, $467 62. Expenditures, $435 89. Receipts over expenditures, $31 75. The present invested fund of the Society is $3,420.

Obituary.

Hon. JOHN SANFORD died at Amsterdam on the 4th inst., aged 55 years. Mr. SANFORD was a native of Connecticut, but has resided, from his early manhood, in the County of Montgomery, where, first as a school-teacher, then as a merchant and contractor, he accumulated a pecuniary independence, and established a reputation for integrity and usefulness. He has held many places of public trust, among which was that of Representative in Congress and State Senator.

Bridgeport Charter Election.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

The Charter election for city officers came off here to-day. The Democrats have elected their ticket. P. C. CALHOUN, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected by 99 majority over the Republican-American candidate. HIC.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday an inquest was held by Coroner HILLS, upon the body of Isaac Smith Simonson, a sailor, 35 years of age, whose body was found in the water, foot of James-slip. Verdict, "Death by drowning."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Nervous diseases completely unfit their victims for every enjoyment of life, and for every participation in its duties. Seized in the distressing paroxysms of their malady the sufferers declare they are dying, and because they do this time after time, and still live on, their disease becomes a by-word and a jest; sympathy for their sufferings is withheld, and their peculiarities are unkindly dealt with. The surest, speediest, and most permanent remedy for these terrors ever discovered, is that marvellous cure for consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, insanity, &c., &c., old Dr. H. JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica. It is made from the East India hemp and other potent curative articles, and forms one of the greatest blessings ever offered to the world. Would you know how to make and use it? If so, send four postage stamps to Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., and obtain full directions for the manufacture for your own use. Sent from there, as prepared by the old Doctor, at $2 a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

WITHIN AN INCH OF LOSING HIS BRAINS.—We have never known of a narrower escape than that made by a friend of ours the other evening, when a bullet went through his hat and his hair, just missing his skull. He declares the sensation one not necessary to enjoy twice! By the way, the statement that the hat so unceremoniously ruined was made by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is denied. The *new* Hat he has ordered *is* to come from KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease, and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and lends vigor to the frame, while it purifies the animal fluids.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most capital bill of entertainment is to be given at this flourishing Theatre to-night. Dr. J. S. JONES' celebrated Drama of "Captain Kyd; or the Witch of Hurl Gate," is to be performed with the favorite Drama of "Wild Knight," and the Comedy of "In and Out of Place." All who witness this entertainment must be highly gratified.

[Advertisement.]

CLEARING OUT SALE—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—RETIRING FROM THE CARPET TRADE.—J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, is selling off the balance of his stock of carpets, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, door mats, druggets, &c., at a long way below cost. Ladies, now is your time for bargains.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-street.

[Advertisement.]

STRIKE UP THE BIG FIDDLE.—Amid the general crash there is one thing to rejoice at. Cheap food, of excellent quality too, nicely cooked and neatly served, can be obtained at one place in this City. Do you inquire where? At J. H. CROOK & Co.'s, No. 195 Washington-street.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS MACHINES WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Caution to the Ladies of Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A girl of prepossessing appearance is going about imposing upon the ladies of Brooklyn. Her plan is to ascertain from the servant, or otherwise, the name of some acquaintance of the lady of the house, and on seeing her represent that she has been sent by the friend whose name she has obtained, to solicit some clothing for a poor family of eight persons, one an idiot son, who have not clothing enough to appear decent, and that they are going to leave to go on a farm, in the Hartford Boat, that afternoon. She has followed this game for several months, having called on us some time since, when we lived in another part of the City. She has obtained large quantities of clothing from different persons, and as her story is always the same, it is hoped that this notice will put the public on their guard against her.

H.

POLITICAL.—The Americans and Republicans of Kings County held their primary meetings to elect delegates to nominating Conventions last evening. The Demacrats in the Seventh Assembly District (Seventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn) have placed GEORGE W. BLEEKER in nomination for Assembly. Mr. BLEECKER now represents the Seventh Ward in the Kings County Board of Supervisers. The Democratic Judiciary Convention for the Second District meet at the Brooklyn City Hall to-day at 12 o'clock.

☞ The filling in of Wallabout Bay sufficiently to furnish solid bottom for the new barracks is benefiting the adjoining high land vastly. Workmen have dug away one of the twin hills on the south side of Myrtle-avenue, east of Washington-avenue, and have brought down to the grade of the street almost the whole of the block on the south side of Myrtle-avenue right opposite, which two months ago was a high hill.

☞ Among the depositors who made the run upon the Williamsburg Savings Bank one day last week, were the Irish servants of two of the leading officers of the Bank.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court was opened yesterday to receive the Grand Jury. That body came in and presented a number of indictments, when they were discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court. Among the indictments presented was *one* for violating the new Excise law by selling on Sunday. As there was only one indictment found out of nearly or quite one hundred cases presented for violating the same section of the law, this is supposed to be brought forward to test the law. It was sent to the Oyer and Terminer. Judge MORRIS, of this Court, having already given his opinion adverse to indicting where the party is not licensed, and in effect that no one yet in Kings has been licensed, as the Board of Excise refuse to meet and complete their business, having one more meeting to hold.

Eighty-seven indictments were found by this Grand Jury.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This Convention met again yesterday afternoon, and nominated

For Superintendents of the Poor—Wm. Henry Powell and John J. White.
For Justice of the Peace—John A. Emmons.

BURGLARY.—Two burglars entered the house of Mr. HALLIDAY, on Ryerson-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday night last, and got two pair of pants for their trouble. On the same night, house No. 179 South Second-street was entered, and a gold watch and $30 stolen. No arrest in either case.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—A Mrs. VAN NOSTRAND had a porte-monnaie, containing $20, stolen from her pocket while standing at a store door on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday last. The thief was a woman and escaped before the money was missed.

VISITING FIREMEN.—Passaic Engine Company, No. 1, of Paterson, New-Jersey, KING, foreman, will visit Brooklyn on Wednesday next. While there they will be the guests of Mechanic Hose Company, No. 2, PETER H. TAWS, foreman.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—A Grand Jury will be impaneled in this Court Monday next, by which, undoubtedly, some of the violaters of the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday, will be indicted.

ARRESTS.—During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made 45 arrests—mostly for intoxication and other minor offences.

BURGLARY.—WILSON'S Billiard Saloon corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Sunday night of property valued at $30.

☞ A shark 9 feet in length was caught Sunday morning last in the East River just off South Fourth-street, Brooklyn.

BURGLARY IN FLUSHING.—On Sunday night last, about 7 o'clock, the jewelry store of MARCUS GRISWOLD, in Flushing, was robbed of property valued at $1,500. The burglars were traced towards Brooklyn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Canada	Boston, &c.	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Argo	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 14
City of Wash'gton	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. 17
FROM EUROPE.			
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Sept. 22
City of Wash'gton	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 23
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 26
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 30
Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. 1
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 3
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 7
Quaker City	New-York	Havana, &c	Oct. 7

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Glasgow—Mr. Jas. Wiggins and lady, Mr. Joseph Hoxie, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. John Peterkin, Wm. Ross, Wm. Grant, Robert Gilbert, Mathew Gilbert, Hugh McNaughton, Robert Johnston, Duncan Chisholm, John Stirrat, Peter McCallum, Peter Smith, Miss Smith, John McFayden and lady, John Lyons, Smith Hamilton, Jas. Thomson, John Derbyshire, George Robertson, Wm. Davison, P. M. Halley, Robert Cunningham and lady, Jas. Wylie, David Wylie, Watson Groundwater, Harvey Bawtree, Rev. Andrew Stevenson, John McBride, Harrington Robley and lady, Isaac Buchanan, David D. Buchanan, Wm. Orr, Richard Bygate, Jas. Gordon, R. Gemmill, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Caldwell, Jas. McIntosh, Jas. Outram, Mrs. Fielding, Mrs. Phelan and child, Rev. Wm. Lyon, Miss Davies, John Smith, Thos. H. Miller, Wm. Roy, and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Cahawba, from Havana and New-Orleans—Mrs. Henderson and servant, A. D. Montross, Mrs. C. Pinkerton, J. Davis, Jr., W. McLean, Mrs. Clark, Miss Burk, Miss M. Pone, W. Urich, lady and son, T. Colvo, J. Moregin, T. P. C. Thompson, August Weilleu, M. Parodi, E. Ponte, lady, two children and servant, Mrs. A. Norman, M. J. Crawford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 01 | Sun sets..... 5 36 | Moon sets... 7 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 41 | Gov. Island 10 26 | Hell Gate...12 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...MONDAY, Oct. 5.

Cleared.

Ships J. K. Keeler, Allen, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; B. Thayer, Munroe, Valparaiso, A. Ladd; Rhine, Harward, Savannah, C. C. Duncan & Co.; O'Brien, Fountain, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; F. McHenry, Smith, London, E. K. Alburtis.

Bark Exact, Frisby, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Horatio, Wiggins, Madeira, J. A. Machado & Co.; Independence, (Br.,) McAlman, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevins & Son; Jabez, (Br.,) Yates, Barbadoes, J. Hunter & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Yates, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield.

Schooners Jno. Roe, Hammond, Wiltington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ellen Rodman, Fuller, New-Bedford, C. H. Lemon; O. C. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; S. B. Strong, Mott, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Ann, Call, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.

Steamer Merchant, Douglas, Bridgeport, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, Craig, Glasgow Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. McSymon. From the 23d to the 28th inclusive, had a continuation of very severe gales from N. W. 25th, at 7 A. M. passed H. M. steamship Buzzard, bound W. 2d inst., at 8:20 P. M., passed R. M. steamship Persia. 3d inst., at 10½ A. M., signalized schr. Arzac, (Am.,) bound E. 1 P. M., passed steamship City of Baltimore; 4th inst., at noon, saw a large paddle steamer, also ship Alexander Wise, bound E.

Steamship Argo, Henry R. Benson, from Bremen and Southampton, to C. H. Sand. Left Bremen Sept. 12 and Southampton Sept. 17.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans, with mdse. to Crocheron, Livingston & Co.

Ship Quickstep, Wade, London 23 ds., with mdse. and 134 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Tapscott & Co. Is at anchor in Quarantine.

Ship Sagamore, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Gerrish, Sunderland Aug. 22, with coal to Barclay & Livingston. Sept. 16, lat. 47 27, lon. 40 50, fell in with bark Clio, (Br.,) Harcus, master, from Quebec for Newcastle, 16 ds. out, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew, 14 in number.

Ship George Evans, Cooper, Liverpool Aug. 22, with mdse. to McCready, Mott & Co.

Ship Mary Bradford, Thompson, London Aug. 29, with mdse. and 179 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Victoria Reed, (of Bath,) Preble, Shields Aug. 22, with coal to master.

Ship Logan, Taylor, Havre Aug. 30, with mdse. and 554 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Oct. 3, 80 miles E. of George's Shoals, saw ship Arctic, hence for Liverpool; same time, saw a four-masted screw steamer, (probably the City of Baltimore.) The L. has had six deaths on board, (infants.)

Bark C. J. Borgstedt, (Old.,) Schemcichel, Bremen Sept. 6, in ballast, 270 passengers, to Poppe & Co.

Bark Louise, (Brem.,) Henke, Bremen Sept. 6, in ballast, with 241 passengers to Burchard & Buck.

Bark Clio, (Brem.,) Frabling, Bremen — ds., in ballast, with 204 passengers to Poppe & Co.

Bark Rhein, (Ham.,) Spier, Hamburg Sept. 4, with mdse. and 227 passengers to Bech & Kunhardt. Has had 19 deaths on the passage. Sept. 27, lat. 41 50, lon. 53 39, had a heavy gale from E. N. E., split sails, &c.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Raymond, Cardiff Aug. 22, with coal to Beck & Kunhardt. Has experienced heavy westerly gales.

Brig Bloomer King, (Br.,) Dorchester 11 ds., with stone to Smithers & Co.

Brig Talbot, (Br.,) (of London,) Putt, Pernambuco Sept. 4, in ballast, to Howland & Aspinwall. Oct. 2, lat. 33 28, lon. 71 30, fell in with wreck of schr. Jerome Knight, (of Boston,—before reported.)

Brig Onward, (Br.,) Higgins, Picton, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to Tremlett, Bros.

Brig Union, Smith, Windsor 13 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Selina Helen, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. E. Rogers, Gardiner, Providence for Albany.

Schr. C. M. Watson, Camp, Providence for Virginia.

WIND—During the day from N. E.

BELOW—Bark Julia, (Brem.,) Burbove, Bremen, with mdse. and passengers.

Memoranda.

The steamship Mexico, formerly the steamship United States, was this morning taken on the large balance dock for examination.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Arr. ship Timor, Rixby, New-Orleans. Spoken—Sept. 30, in the Gut of Canso, bark F. Pendleton, from Newcastle for New-York.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—19th, Zurich, at Havre; 17th, Louis Napoleon, do.; 3d, San Miquel, at Barcelona; 7th, Sirena, at do.; 22d, Bourrodolhon, at ——.

Arrived from New-Orleans—15th, India, at Bremerhaven; 17th, Emily A. Hall, at Havre; 19th, Anna Wall, at Havre; 18th, Ernestine, at Bremen; 10th, Isabel, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Charleston—19th, Stanislaus Marie, at Nantz.

Sailed for New-York—18th, Pacific, from Cardiff; 19th, Sparkling Wave and Independence, from Liverpool; Nile, from Sunderland; Lady Russell and Mercury, from Havre; Columbus, from Cardiff, and Lucy Thompson, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—19th, Wilbur Fisk, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—19th, Susan G. Owens, from Cardiff.

Sailed for Mobile—19th, Jadet Ridston, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—19th, Barnabus Webb, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 17, lat. 49 09, lon. 38 24, Oldenburg bark John Ahlers, from Bremen for New-York.

Same time, bark C. J. Burgstede, (Brem.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Oct. 3, off Nantucket South Shoal, whaling ship Montezuma, from New-London, 8 ds. out, bound for W. W. coast.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Sept. 4, bark Union, (of Philadelphia,) Powers, wtg.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.
OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
N. R. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, &c.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

REMOVAL.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Are determined to sell their entire stock of
SATIN DE LAINE BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, &c.,
At greatly reduced prices,
In consequence of removing to their new store.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—APplied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., offices Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York.
A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near Broadway, should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

A CARD.
The subscribers, having been subject to unexpected delay in completing a part of their building on Broadway for the business of the present season, would meanwhile invite attention to a stock of goods adapted to a first-class trade, together with every variety of ready-made clothing, which they have now for sale at their old establishment, on Cherry and Catherine sts.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.— [illegible]SON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at ... 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

SIR: ASSUMING THAT YOU ARE NOT INDIFFERent to anything which adds grace to the person of a gentleman, I invite your attention to a superb
PARIS FALL STYLE DRESS HAT.
This elegant and entirely novel hat is submitted to the decision of your taste, with the anticipation that it will command your admiration.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

TWELVE SHILLINGS ONLY.—IT IS AGREEABLE to be agreeably surprised, and if our lady readers would like to enjoy a pleasurable sensation, let them visit CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and their purpose will be accomplished by examining his neat, durable and very comfortable gaiters, which are sold at the low price of twelve shillings per pair. They are the cheapest articles of that kind sold in this City.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

LANGE—SHEPPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 1, in the First Presbyterian Church, Remsen-st., by Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabeth, N. J., GOTTLIEB E. LANGE, of Oldenburg, Germany, to SUSAN H., eldest daughter of G. G. Sheppard, of Brooklyn.

OAKLEY—SPELLENBERG.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, ARTHUR EDMUND OAKLEY to CAROLINE MATILDA, daughter of the late John Frederic Spellenberg, of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg.

ARTHUR—FOSTER.—At Southeast, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Winthrop Bailey, CHAS. S. ARTHUR, of New-York, to ANNIE A., daughter of Judge Foster, of the former place.

WELCKER—ADAIR.—At Astoria, Oregon Territory, on Thursday, July 23, by Rev. Dr. McCarty, Lieut. WILLIAM T. WELCKER, U. S. A., to Miss KATY ADAIR, daughter of General John Adair.

DIED

BAKER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 5, STEPHEN R., son of Stephen R. and Catharine Baker, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Alfred Ashfield, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 107 West 36th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLAKE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 5, in the 34th year of her age, ELIZA M. PENNELL, wife of Gardiner S. Blake.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. D. T. Hersey, No. 322 West 20th-st.

BRAINERD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 5, CLINTON BRAINERD, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Amasa Brainerd, No. 2 Amity-place, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

MONIER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 5, MARIE LOUISE MONIER, native of France, aged 99 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandson, Alfred Plunkett, No. 321 4th av.

HARTSHORNE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 3, Captain RICHARD T. HARTSHORNE, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 135 East 20th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., to proceed to Greenwood.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 4, Mrs. LOUISA E. M. MARSHALL, wife of Henry Marshall, and daughter of Francis Peckwell, deceased, aged 48 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her late brother, William Peckwell, No. 155 East 40th-st., without further notice.

PRATT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Oct 5, BENJAMIN U. PRATT, New-York Pilot, aged 32 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Ebenezer Winship, and the Sandy Hook Pilots, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation, the funeral from his late residence, No. 87 Prince-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

MASON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, Sept. 27, at his residence, JNO. W. MASON, aged 68 years.

AMES.—At Lee, Mass, on Sunday, Oct. 4, LUCY B., wife of Wm. H. Ames, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of Dr. H. Bartlett, of Lee.

DIAMOND.—At New-Germantown, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 5, CHARLES W., son of Peter H. Diamond, of this City, aged 1 year and 7 months.

From the Albany Argus.

COLT.—At New-York, Sept. 23, Mr. JOSEPH S. COLT, formerly of this city, aged 58 years.

The intelligence of this melancholy event will carry sadness and sorrow to the hearts of all who knew him. Possessing a highly cultivated mind, the gentleness of his nature induced Mr. COLT to shrink from the strife and conflicts of his profession. Unassuming in his manners, it was reserved for those who were most intimately acquainted with him to discover the pure gold that lay concealed beneath the modest exterior, and to learn and appreciate his manly virtues and sterling worth.

Although surrounded, wherever he resided, with troops of warm friends, it can truly be said of him that he had not an enemy on earth.

Eminently pure in life and conversation, strictly conscientious in every act he performed, with integrity above suspicion, beloved by all who knew him, and the idol of his family, he leaves behind him the enviable reputation of having been, in the highest and truest sense, a Christian gentleman.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS,
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FURS,
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS,
SLEIGH ROBES.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

SUGAR-CANE MILL FOR $20, COMPLETE, with three rollers and two hand-cranks. This is a new mill just constructed, and admirably adapted to making small experiments with the Chinese Sugar-Cane.
R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION—THE great scourge of our northern climate is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is performing many wonderful cures.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated Rotary Lock, for dwelling-houses, store-doors, &c. For sale at Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000	New-Jersey Central Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$3,000	Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds.	
$3,000	Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen) 7 per cent. Bonds.	
$5,000	Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.	
$3,000	Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.	
40 shares	Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each.
100 shares	Empire City Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each.
20 shares	Continental Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
45 shares	Long Island Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
25 shares	Great Western Marine Insurance Co.	$100 each.
10 shares	Continental Bank	$100 each.
15 shares	Park Bank	$100 each.
23 shares	Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.	$100 each.
30 shares	Sixth-avenue Railroad	$100 each.

Next regular sale THURSDAY, Oct. 8. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,

Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, also at the Board of Brokers.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

100 shares	Columbian Marine Ins. Co.	$100 each.
50 shares	Erie Railroad Co. Stock	$100 each.
20 shares	New World Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
60 shares	Bank of the State of New-York	$100 each.
42 shares	Artisans' Bank Stock	$100 each.
25 shares	Bank of Commerce	$100 each.
$2,000	Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn.	
$5,000	Eight per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co.	$1,000 each.
$10,000	Seven per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of New-Jersey Central Railroad Co.	$1,000 each.
25 shares	Broadway Bank Stock	$25 each.
25 shares	Park Bank Stock	$100 each.
12 shares	Nassau Bank Stock	$100 each.
50 shares	Grocers' Sugar Refining Co.	$100 each.
100 shares	Milwaukee and Miss. R. R. Co.	$100 each.
60 shares	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.	$100 each.
$4,000	Eight per cent. Bonds of Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Co.	$1,000 each.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, would call the attention of parties refurnishing to his large and peremptory sale of splendid solid rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, piano-forte, pier glasses, rich-framed oil-paintings, chamber furniture, &c. THIS DAY, Oct. 6, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale peremptory, rain or shine, by order of creditors. Contents of house, in part as follows: Richly carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in French satin, brocatel, and plush, made to order, statuary, marble-top etageres, mirror doors and back, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, with elaborate carving, serpentine side and sofa tables, marble-tops, several valuable oil-paintings, choice subjects for parlors, rosewood reception chairs, 2 large spring Voltaire chairs, card-table, secretary and library bookcase, mantel ornaments and vase, 2 large Dresden vases, with Parian figures, English Brussells carpet, rugs, &c., chandeliers, large French plate pier glass, bracket to match.

PIANO-FORTE—One splendidly inlaid 7-octave piano-forte, very rich tone, and warranted by maker.

BEDROOM FURNITURE of best description, solid rosewood bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, do. spring mattresses; also, solid mahogany and walnut bedsteads, statuary marble-top dressing-bureaus, with plate mirrors, marble-top wash-stands, spring-seat mahogany chairs and rockers, sofa-beds, mirrors, clocks, toilet ware, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpeting, rods, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of all descriptions, viz.: Oak extension-table, 16 feet long, walnut tea-tables, French polished, oak cane-seat arm-chairs, solid oak buffet, marble-top, cut-glass ware, Bohemian liquor-sets, decanters, plated casters, spoons, forks, and baskets, 2 sets of French China tea-service, 56 pieces each, ivory-handle table cutlery, China dishes, fruit-bowls; also, a large variety of stoneware, with which the sale will commence.

A deposit required in all cases. Goods can be shipped and packed by careful men. Catalogues at sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, rosewood parlor suites, grand action piano-forte, with magnificent rosewood and oak furniture of every description, to be sold without reserve TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th-av. This furniture is of the finest kind, having been recently made to order, and embraces everything adapted to a superb and costly furnished residence, worthy the attention of those in want of really good furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood piano-forte, used but two months, two full suites rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade, richly carved, two splendid rosewood etageres with statuary marble tops, three large pier mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, French secretary, Turkish and reception chairs, corner etageres, music cabinet, about 600 yards rich carpets, silk and lace curtains, 21 costly oil-paintings, costly mantel vases, ormolu clock, marble groups, rosewood wardrobes with mirror fronts, elegant rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, marble washstands, sixteen superior hair mattresses, with rosewood chamber furniture of every description, secretary and bookcase, dining-room furniture in oak, consisting of rich carved extension tables, marble-top sideboard, dining chairs, silver ware, ruby, amber and crystal cut-glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, rockers, cottage and spring-seat chairs, sofas, lounges, Voltaire chairs, marble-top hall stand, velvet stair carpets, oil-cloths, four bronze and ormolu chandeliers, with every description of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, all of which is in perfect order.

Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION of all the magnificent furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the splendid private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near London-terrace. D. S. H. will sell, as above, in consequence of the severe financial crisis now upon us, all the rich contents of the aforesaid house to the highest bidder for cash, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 6, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The assortment embraces everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, both useful and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, clocks and Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy Turkish and reception chairs, ladies' secretary, French library book case, elegant 7-octave piano, City-made, rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Also, another house and its contents soon; particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the entire contents of the elegantly-furnished house, No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. It is filled with numerous sets of solid rosewood furniture, covered in brocatel, green and gold, crimson, blue and gold, maroons, velvet and leather; choice works of art, statuary, paintings, ormolu ornaments, &c.; splendid curtains in brocatel, India satin, lace, &c., 15 sets; wardrobes, bureaus and amour glaces, of rosewood, &c., all lined with camphor and satin wood; mirrors, pier, mantel and oval; tapestry, Brussels and Wilton carpets; magnificent rosewood bedsteads, cost $350 and $450 each, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues to be had at auction rooms, No. 8 Pine-st., or on premises, where furniture can be examined.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH INSTANT, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of house No. 63 Laurens-st., by virtue of a mortgage, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood piano-forte, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-paintings, pier glasses, slabs and bookcases, oilcloths, basement, dining-room and kitchen furniture, together with gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house, the whole to be peremptorily sold. Deposits required from all purchasers, and goods to be removed same day.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M., SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at the manufactory and warerooms of Mr. William Gullifer, Nos. 7 and 9 Bedford-st., near Carmine, his entire finished and unfinished stock of splendid rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, being the finest assortment of cabinet furniture sold at public sale this season. The whole will be positively sold to the highest bidders. We would call the attention of persons in want of first-class furniture to this sale. The furniture will be on view this day, and catalogues are now ready. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 81 Nassau-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st. Mortgage sale of household and counting room furniture, viz: Rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel and hair cloth, wardrobes, oak dining and other chairs, tête-à-têtes, sofas and sofa beds, lounges, office and counting-house desks, pier and mantel mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, together with hair mattresses, bedsteads and a general variety of bed and dining-room furniture. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of all kinds white, granite-edged, dipt and C. C. ware, China, glass and fancy goods. Cash buyers will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7—At 10 o'clock, in front of Nos. 33 and 35 Water-st., Sheriff's sale of cigars, consisting of a large assortment of Havana cigars; also, immediately after, at No. 46 Beaver-st., a large assortment of Havana cigars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the housekeepers is directed to a large sale of Household Furniture to be held at No. 91 West 12th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of every variety of household furniture, such as parlor suits in rosewood, richly carved and covered in rich brocatel and moquet, etageres, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, 1 superior 7-octave piano-forte, pearl keys; carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, vases, and every variety of parlor ornaments, French-plate pier glasses, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee.

WATCHES AND LOCKETS FOR PRIZES.—The subscriber has just received some very handsome low-priced Gold Watches and Lockets, which he is selling for prizes for target excursions. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson-River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAMMAR School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. 5. The public is respectfully informed that the schoolhouse has been considerably repaired and improved, with a view to furnish superior facilities for the proper prosecution of study, and to provide the scholars with thoroughly ventilated recitation rooms. Any information desired in regard to the schools can be procured from any of the following school officers:

Commissioners—Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Burlew.
Inspectors—John P. Crosby, John M. Knox.
Trustees—Edward L. Beadle, Wm. N. Blakeman, Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, Samuel Hotaling, Eli Goodwin, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., Thomas Denny.

Those wishing for details, in regard to the management of the schools, can be accommodated by calling at the school-house, on THOMAS HUNTER, Principal of Male Department, or on JANE M. LINSEY, Principal of Primary Department.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address

C. B. WARRING, } Principals.
OTIS BISBEE, }

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—The Winter term of this institution will commence Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be had at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s book store, No. 51 John-st., or at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway; or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; or by addressing the Principals at South Williamstown.

BENJ. F. MILLS, } Principals.
J. A. MILLS, }

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisier, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st.

REFERENCES: Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with references, can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They become quick in figures, rapid business penman and good book-keepers. Stiffness or trembling will be trained out of any hand in one week. Commutation terms from $15 to $25 for a full commercial course. One $15 seat vacant.

MURRAY HILL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

LESSONS IN PASTEL PAINTING, OIL painting, and all new styles of drawing, by a lady, who has studied in Paris. Terms, from $20 to $25 per quarter. Residence near Union-square. For card, apply to W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway, or EDWARD DECHAUX, No. 709 Broadway.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS OF THE Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of Oct. Appointments for interviews may be left at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES O'BRIENS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL FOR BOYS is now open, and invites the attention of parents. J. H. TYNG, No. 81 East 16th-st.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT FOR $5—In ten lessons of one hour each, and full success guaranteed to every pupil, young and old. Double-entry book-keeping, day and evening. Terms, $15 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms No. 362 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preëminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

L. A. BENJAMIN WILL ORGANIZE AN instrumental company, consisting of 600 young gentlemen on the violin, flute, single and double bass viol, to be taught in classes of 75, commencing Nov. 1. The classes will continue for two years (those wishing a short course will be taught to play in eight lessons.) Names will be received at his rooms No. 27 6th-av., on Thursday evening; also, on Friday evening at No. 288 Bowery, at 8 o'clock. The number is necessarily limited, and none can be received after the classes are full. Boys under 14 will be received at the Academy, No. 288 Bowery, on Saturday at 10 o'clock, and at No. 27 6th-av., at 3 o'clock. Instruments furnished. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, &c., &c.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—IN THIS INstitution young gentlemen are thoroughly instructed in all the branches requisite for commercial pursuits or entering college. The Winter term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, VIZ—Nos. 5, 9 and 15 Lafayette-av., between Fulton and Flatbush avs., (part of the new block;) and Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining north-west corner of Hanson-place; location exceedingly healthy and popular; but a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars; in style, convenience and finish, they are not surpassed; they are in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A FURNISHED HOUSE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A two story and basement brick house, with range, hot and cold water, bath room, water closets, gas, and all in perfect order, situated near the Columbia College on 51st-st., near 4th-av. May be seen from 3 o'clock to 5 daily. Apply to HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.—Two houses on south side 47th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., at $5,500 each. Look at them. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M. of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, part of the first-class house, No. 199 West 31st-st., consisting of four rooms on the second, and one room on the third floor, having all modern improvements. For terms apply on the premises, or to C. B. RICHARD, BOAS & CO., No. 150 Broadway. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 974 Broadway, between 25th and 26th-sts., almost new, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to HENRY WELD, No. 187 Fulton-st., from 9 to 11.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, Nos. 108 and 110 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Possession given immediately. Inquire of E. STITES, No. 102 Nassau-st., Saffen & Stites.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements; can be examined from 10 to 2 o'clock. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire of Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL GOOD DWELLING HOUSES with modern improvements, between 13th and 22d sts. Rents from $500 to $900. Inquire at J. & W. DENHAM'S office, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 101 East 31st-st. Finished last Spring, and has all the modern improvements. Possession given on the 1st of November or 1st January.

TO LET—DESK-ROOM IN A LAW OFFICE, within three blocks of the City Hall. Good location for a young lawyer. Address LEX, Box No. 3,050 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER HALF OF A VERY DEsirable brick house, rent low, to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 132 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, TO let or exchange for an improved farm or country seat, on the Hudson River. A first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, 25 feet front, situate on Murray Hill, 36th-st., near the new Park, 4th-av.-place, replete with all modern improvements, and newly and elegantly furnished. Address C. S., office of this paper.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE WITH THE large room for ten years on 32d-st., near 4th-av.; it will stall sixty horses; the building and location are not surpassed in the City. It is believed that the large room, 40 by 102 feet, will pay the rent as a drill-room. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET—IN VANDAM-ST., NEAR HUDSON, TO a man and wife, three rooms on second floor, with gas. Rent $150. Undoubted reference as to character required. Apply to J. P. TRAVERS, No. 167 William-st.

TO LET—TO A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN, TWO furnished rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom, in a pleasant location. Inquire at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN Waverly-place and 23d-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av., for six months or more, by a small family. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock to KISSAM & JONES, or GEO. A. JONES, Attorneys at Law, No. 59 William-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR STAPLE DRY GOODS—A desirable country seat, one and half miles from the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park, embracing 40 acres land, a large and commodious residence, tenant house, extensive out-buildings and fences, all in good repair; a large and thriving orchard, with every variety of fruit, grapevines, &c., to which the soil is admirably adapted; also the crops grown on same, horses, oxen, cows, farming utensils, and other appendages of a genteel country establishment. The extensive accommodations of the dwelling, the healthfulness and romantic beauty of its surroundings, the facilities of communication by river and railroad, render this a very eligible location for a boarding school, water cure, or other similar institution. For particulars, address J. R. H., Box No. 1,251, Post-Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

FINANCIAL.

JOSEPH H. LADD,
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 22 Beekman-st.,
New-York.

References—Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., Messrs. Freeland, Squires & Co., Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co.

STOCKS and BONDS purchased and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale. Business Paper negotiated and Dividends collected.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, dépôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,969	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it			132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	160,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,063, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, }
J. M. FORBES, } Trustees.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, }

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co.,	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
Martin & Smith,	Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
J. & M. Saunders,	Hoskins, Hieskill & Co.,
Yard, Gillmore & Co.,	Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
J. J. Duncan & Co.,	Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment ($50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BANK STOCK, FIRST CLASS, OR CITY Railroad Stock wanted in exchange for $400 cash, and a house and lot $1,500, in a pleasant neighborhood; let for $252, payable monthly in advance; title indisputable. Address X. Y. Z., *Times* Office, with lowest price.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.,
W. MILLEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS—160 acres of good land in Wisconsin. Address WISCONSIN, *Times* office.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Dépôt, No. 180 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 11:30 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. CHARLES A. PEABODY, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank, and all creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 30th day of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—CLYDE, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore.

ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 1, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand, JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Dépôt, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, together or separate, a Canadian pony, cart and harness, price $165; can trot a mile inside of four minutes. Apply at RILEY'S Dining Saloon, under Atlantic Market, corner of Atlantic and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	Oct. 24	Saturday	Nov. 14
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday	Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130	Second Cabin	$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin	$80	Second Cabin	$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A FAMILY IN BROOKLYN HAVING A superb four round cornered 7-octave rosewood piano, which cost $500, would sell it at a great sacrifice; piano is nearly new, having been used a short time: rich tone, city made, with two years' warrantee. Price for piano and stool only $275. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, one minute's walk from Fulton or Catharine ferry, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for three days.

A SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, full 7-octave, rich carved legs, grand diagonal bar and brace, rich and brilliant tone, made by celebrated makers, two years warranty from January last, is nearly new, and cost $500 and will be sold for $310. This piano is really a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearls, and to any one wanting a splendid instrument, this is a great bargain. Apply at No. 246 Degraw-st., near Court, South Brooklyn, for three days.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—Seven pianos and three melodeons, by the best makers, at great sacrifices. Also, gold and silver watches, pencils, chains, jewelry, paper, cloths, velvets, paintings, flutes, &c., &c. Cash advances on pianos, melodeons, watches, &c., &c. I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, round corners, brass frame, with all the modern improvements, $275; piano will be sold for $175; very little used—one month; fully warranted; at No. 288 Bowery.

MAGNIFICENT, GRAND DIAGONAL SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $500, been used a few months, will be sold for $250. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot. Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,080,937 82
Average amount of Specie	533,123 50
Average amount of Circulation	247,590 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,215,901 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of Oct., 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$671,639 00
Average amount of Specie	27,068 00
Average amount of Circulation	82,393 00
Average amount of Deposits	178,385 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$527,919 00
Average amount of Specie	28,556 09
Average amount of Circulation	97,479 00
Average amount of Deposits	208,117 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$4,938,833 83
Average amount of Specie		818,379 64
Notes Late Bank of America	$24,244	69,746 00
Average amount of Circulation	$45,502	
Average amount of Deposits		3,885,733 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,187,867 91
Average amount of Specie	1,007,284 86
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,941,988 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,045,898 01
Average amount of Specie	85,878 74
Average amount of Circulation	82,089 50
Average amount of Deposits	814,564 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,035,417 95
Average amount of Specie	328,562 26
Average amount of Circulation	333,567 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,349,729 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,499,188 87
Average amount of Specie	105,355 36
Average amount of Circulation	65,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	966,745 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,620,889 00
Average amount of Specie	503,499 00
Average amount of Circulation	80,457 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,233,836 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,632,815 15
Average amount of Specie	280,214 84
Average amount of Circulation	516,603 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,077,998 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$950,641 87
Average amount of Specie	22,397 96
Average amount of Circulation	171,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	696,931 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JAMES L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,782,298 88
Average amount of Specie	114,535 83
Average amount of Circulation	233,541 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,059,425 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$261,959 13
Average amount of Specie	25,563 64
Average amount of Circulation	117,398 00
Average amount of Deposits	195,411 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,531,950 88
Average amount of Specie	99,401 91
Average amount of Circulation	128,600 00
Average amount of Deposits	925,836 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$488,310 70
Average amount of Specie	23,996 01
Average amount of Circulation	113,527 00
Average amount of Deposits	196,142 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
T. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,207,626 00
Average amount of Specie	327,282 00
Average amount of Circulation	225,174 00
Average amount of Deposits	992,054 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$625,874 77
Average amount of Specie	38,562 24
Average amount of Circulation	165,246 00
Average amount of Deposits	429,662 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,700,179 36
Average amount of Specie	326,834 06
Average amount of Circulation	18,938 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,339,003 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,876,706 94
Average amount of Specie	161,875 20
Average amount of Circulation	97,375 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,621,881 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,426,674 29
Average amount of Specie	198,474 10
Average amount of Circulation	77,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,018,797 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 5th day of October, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$391,888 00
Average amount of Specie	20,397 09
Average amount of Circulation	91,522 00
Average amount of Deposits	240,914 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,417,040 89
Average amount of Specie	203,812 54
Average amount of Circulation	123,355 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,175,900 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Ronald M. Buchanan, Assistant-Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant-Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$689,542 84
Average amount of Specie	78,958 17
Average amount of Circulation	111,628 00
Average amount of Deposits	492,546 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$609,291 45
Average amount of Specie	31,744 24
Average amount of Circulation	91,906 00
Average amount of Deposits	469,091 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
S. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,115,938 47
Average amount of Specie	58,543 01
Average amount of Circulation	99,485 00
Average amount of Deposits	442,450 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,815,434 37
Average amount of Specie	145,778 24
Average amount of Circulation	177,680 00
Average amount of Deposits	763,846 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$733,227 25
Average amount of Specie	28,076 30
Average amount of Circulation	110,481 00
Average amount of Deposits	466,432 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,832,502 50
Average amount of Specie	214,718 47
Average amount of Circulation	209,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,280,354 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,436,925 21
Average amount of Specie	419,477 61
Average amount of Circulation	314,554 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,930,150 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$820,244 96
Average amount of Specie	60,844 26
Average amount of Circulation	94,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	431,664 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,507,245 84
Average amount of Specie	106,405 53
Average amount of Circulation	164,650 00
Average amount of Deposits	942,438 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Rob. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,856,671 22
Average amount of Specie	315,954 25
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	334,011 27
Average amount of Deposits	2,652,623 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$703,526 50
Average amount of Specie	53,181 78
Average amount of Circulation	111,166 00
Average amount of Deposits	373,010 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,783,285 43
Average amount of Specie	253,051 54
Average amount of Circulation	99,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,227,524 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,718,302 02
Average amount of Specie*	1,115,163 08
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	330,359 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,377,044 66

* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,041,326 47
Average amount of Specie	101,283 21
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	112,803 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,181,647 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,088,714 86
Average amount of Specie	692,538 85
Average amount of Circulation	224,036 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,661,236 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,185,626 00
Average amount of Specie	146,273 00
Average amount of Circulation	102,764 00
Average amount of Deposits	718,857 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,930,179 84
Average amount of Specie	415,391 00
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	154,007 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,077,596 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$297,833 04
Average amount of Specie	28,979 60
Average amount of Circulation	87,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	178,906 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$429,076 44
Average amount of Specie	31,259 34
Average amount of Circulation	80,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	105,398 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$205,492 59
Average amount of Specie	11,584 25
Average amount of Circulation	116,299 00
Average amount of Deposits	185,872 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$960,952 64
Average amount of Specie	57,511 21
Average amount of Circulation	125,834 00
Average amount of Deposits	636,094 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,237,718 07
Average amount of Specie	81,677 82
Average amount of Circulation	115,497 00
Average amount of Deposits	816,681 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$475,668 61
Average amount of Specie	34,550 27
Average amount of Circulation	113,029 33
Average amount of Deposits	269,033 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$918,967 28
Average amount of Specie	57,689 47
Average amount of Circulation	114,029 00
Average amount of Deposits	612,824 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HOOPE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,869,296 08
Average amount of Specie	183,281 89
Average amount of Circulation	159,135 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,645,747 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$563,024 94
Average amount of Specie	57,108 83
Average amount of Circulation	108,783 00
Average amount of Deposits	346,311 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,985,744 37
Average amount of Specie	328,667 79
Average amount of Circulation	89,032 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,885,787 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$849,218 48
Average amount of Specie	43,561 72
Average amount of Circulation	93,659 00
Average amount of Deposits	422,347 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,056,755 41
Average amount of Specie	175,374 64
Average amount of Circulation	190,028 00
Average amount of Deposits	594,254 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commisioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,383,833 00
Average amount of Specie	402,386 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,049,950 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,355,501 30
Average amount of Specie	123,563 56
Average amount of Circulation	226,062 00
Average amount of Deposits	797,717 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,576,667 70
Average amount of Specie	431,580 50
Average amount of Circulation	186,781 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,183,516 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, And all others opposed to the present State Administration, are respectfully invited to meet with the YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, At 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of inaugurating the Fall Campaign and ratifying the nominations of the Democratic State Convention.

The following distinguished gentlemen will positively address the meeting:

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson,
Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour,
Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq.,
James T. Brady, Esq.,
Theodore E. Tomlinson, Esq.,
Hon. John Thomson Mason, Baltimore.
Hon. John Kelly,
Hon. Daniel E. Sickles,
Hon. William B. Maclay,
Hon. John Cochrane,
Hon. Elijah Ward,
Hon. Horace F. Clark.

A full military band will perform during the evening; and all parts of the Academy of Music will be thrown open to the public on this occasion.

The members of the various Democratic organizations of the City of New York are respectfully invited to join with the Club on the above evening.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

A. S. Sullivan,	Theodore J. Fonda,
L. F. Harrison,	Douglas Taylor,
H. P. Carr,	A. W. Adams,
F. H. Churchill,	A. R. Herrick,
W. J. Fagan,	Jacob Windmuller,
C. L. Van Zandt,	Henry Liebenau.
S. W. Cone.	

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, President.
JOHN E. WHITE, Secretary.

BIBLE MEETING.—BY APPOINTMENT OF the Managers of the American Bible Society, a meeting will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing statements from Rev. Drs. Schauffler and Riggs, of Constantinople, as to the demand for the Scriptures in Turkey; and from Rev. Dr. Tyng, recently turned from the same country and the Holy Land. Rev. Dr. Monod, of Paris, will also make statements as to distributions in France. The public are invited to attend.

J. C. BRIGHAM, } Corresponding
JOSEPH HOLDICH, } Secretaries.
JAS. H. McNEILL, }

BIBLE HOUSE, Oct. 5, 1857.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION COMMENCES its anniversary TO-MORROW MORNING, the 7th inst., in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church in Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth. Business meeting in the lecture room at 9 o'clock A. M. Public exercises in the meeting-house at 10 A. M. Distinguished advocates of the revision of the English bible will address the Union.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies will meet on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, on the subject of arranging the drill-rooms to be made in the new Tompkins Market. All parties interested in the matter are invited to attend. By order of WM. McCONKEY, Alderman XXth Ward, Chairman.

LECTURE.—WILLIAM J. WATKINS, ASSISTANT editor *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, will lecture at the Bethesda Church, Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Anti-Slavery movement, and the objections urged against it.* Admission free. A collection will be taken up.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION. OF THE G. U. O OF O. F.'S.—The Annual Election for twenty-five Directors of the above Association will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, at Spring-st. Hall, (No. 185 Spring-st.,) at 8½ o'clock. By order of the Board.

P. H. REASON, President.
ELLIS A. POTTER, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the small Chapel in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 6th at 7½ o'clock.

A paper by JOHN PAULDING, Esq., on "The Capture of Andre," will be read at this meeting.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirees for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced The Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	B. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold.	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Taugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The excruciating torment of tooth ache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

AGENTS: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $3, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 71—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.,—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 383—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., No. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av.—Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE powers of attorney granted by I. M. MACKAY for the transfer of the following certificates of stock in the Minnesota Mining Company: say 42 shares, 33 shares, and 50 shares, in all 125 shares, have been revoked, and all persons are cautioned against the negotiation of same, with any persons holding said powers.

J. D. McKENZIE, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied not to receive a note indorsed by J. E. Chandler or W. F. Williamson, dated Sept. 17, 1857, to the amount of three hundred dollars, ($300,) drawn by Jeptha A. Jones, in favor of Benjamin T. Robbins, at three months, payable at the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, as said note will not be honored at maturity.—Dated Oct. 5, 1857.

BENJAMIN T. ROBBINS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857.

WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, } Executors.
JOSEPH B. YOUNG. }
ap28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the 27th day of October next.—Dated April 20, 1857.

ap21-law6mTu* MICHAEL SCOFIELD, Executor.

IN PURSURNCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES N. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 143 Remsen-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 11, 1857.

jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS M. DREXEL, FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL, against JAMES L. LYELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest from the 28th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1857.

s1-law6wTu* CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—BURR S. KELLOGG and FREDERICK W. NORTHRUP against ROBERT E. EATON, GEORGE H. HILL and JOHN W. CANDLER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at our office, No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars, seventy-five cents, with interest from the first day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857.

THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint was filed Sept. 28, 1857.

s29-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. MILLER and GILBERT F. DAVIS against JAMES L. LYELL.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, JAMES L. LYELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 14 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and forty-three cents, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 1, 1857.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1857.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
s15-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LESTER WILCOX and GEORGE T. PERRY, JR., against WILLIAM M. CASE and HIRAM BEERS.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 124 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($415 39,) with interest from the 28th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 21, 1857.

LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1857.

LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
s15-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARY E. FOX, Plaintiff, against EDWARD P. FOX, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant EDWARD P. FOX: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, JR.,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 23 Chambers-st.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 21, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.
s22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857.

JOHN S. SLEIGHT,
Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OTTO FULLGRAFF against JOHN W. CRANE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, JOHN W. CRANE:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall thereof, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.

RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 119 Nassau-st., N.Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of Sept., 1857.

RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY,
s29-law8wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you herein for nine thousand four hundred dollars, with interest on one thousand five hundred dollars from the 23d day of September, 1857, on two thousand dollars from the 21st day of September, 1857, on one thousand dollars from the 9th day of September, 1857, on one thousand dollars from the 22d day of September, 1857, on four thousand dollars from the 14th day of September, 1857, with the costs of this action and fees of protest on each bill of exchange and promissory note.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Attorney for Plaintiff.
o6-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE XENIA BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars, with interest from the 8th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
o6-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB L. DODGE against SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, (and which was filed in said Clerk's office, Aug. 18, 1857,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 335 Broadway, (Moffat Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest from July 13, 1850, and for the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300,) with interest from the 15th day of January, 1851, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

JOHN GRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o6-law12wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1857.

JAMES M. COCKCROFT, } Executors.
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, }
CORNELIA H. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN RICE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole surviving administrator, at his office, No. 109 Broad-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated March 30, 1857.

GEORGE HERKIMER, Administrator.
mh31-law6mTu*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 5.

[illegible]	N. Y. State 5s,'74	85	86	Erie Railroad.p & c	11¼
[illegible]	N. Y. State 5s,'58	90	100	do.........opg	11½
1,000	Ohio State 6s,'86.	90	420	do.........p & c	11½
[illegible]	Kentucky St. 6s.	85	300	Reading Railroad.c	31
1,000	Mich. State 6s	89	100	do...........s5	30
[illegible]	do.	69½	100	do...........c	30¼
[illegible]	Virginia 6s	80	400	do...........c	30½
[illegible]	Mis. State 6s.	66	100	do...........s10	29½
[illegible]	do.........s3	66½	300	do...........s10	29
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s...	71½	300	do...........c	30
1,000	E. R. Con. b's 1871	25	200	do...........c	29¾
7,000	do.	22	100	do...........s10	28¾
2,000	Ill. [illegible] w.priv	70	100	do...........s10	28½
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg	35	100	do...........s10	28
30	Bank of Com.	90	200	do...........s3	29
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	71	20	Harlem Railroad...	8
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	96	50	Mich. Cen. R. R....	35
[illegible]	do.	95	45	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	11½
50	do.	94½	168	do.	11
[illegible]	do.	94	45	M. S. & N. Ia. pr.S.	27
[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.....c	60½	75	do.	27½
[illegible]	do.	59	9	do.	27¼
[illegible]	do.........c	60	50	Panama R. R....s3	66
[illegible]	Chi. & R. Island R..	62	50	Illinois Cen. R.R.s30	88
[illegible]	do.	62½	100	do.........s30	89
[illegible]	Cum. Coal Co.	6	10	do.	89
[illegible]	do.........c	6¼	20	do.	90
[illegible]	do.........s3	6½	100	do.........s30	89½
[illegible]	do.	6¼	200	do.........s3	91
[illegible]	do.........s3	6	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R..	10½
[illegible]	do.........s30	5¾	81	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	61
300	do.........s60	5½	50	do.	60½
50	Canton Co.....s3	14	100	do.........s10	60
10	P. M. Steamship Co.	64	25	do.........s3	60
852	N. Y. Cent. R. R...	56½	105	do.	60¼
55	do.........b2	56¼	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	26
413	do.	57	650	do.	26½
350	do.	56¾	100	do.	26¾
50	do.......stwk	56½	510	Mil. & Miss. R. R...	18
50	do.	56	57	do.	20
250	do.........s3	56½	100	do.........s10	20
50	do.........b7	57	50	La C. & Mil. R. R...	7
100	do.........s3	57	70	do.	7¼
150	do.........b30	58	265	do.	7½
17	N. H. & Hart. R.R.	100			

SECOND BOARD.

$12,500	N. Y. St. 5s, '58.	90	60	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	57
2,000	Mich. State 6s...	67	150	do.........s3	56½
12,500	Ohio State 6s, '60.	85	300	do.........s3	56
[illegible]	Erie R.R.Con.B'71	22	100	do.........s30	55¼
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d Mtg	38	50	do.	55¾
25	Am. Ex. Bank.....	72½	24	Cleve. & Tol. R.....	27
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96	24	do.	27½
[illegible]	Pacific M. Stmp. Co	65	5	Chi. & R. Isl. R'd...	62
100	Canton Co.	14½	500	do.	61½
[illegible]	Harlem Railroad...	7¾	25	do.	61¼
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Co....	5¾	13	N.H.& Hartford R.R.	100
[illegible]	do.	5⅝	5	La Cr. & Mil. R.R...	7
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. R......	92½	50	Erie Railroad.....	11
[illegible]	do.	92	50	do.........p & c	11¼
[illegible]	do.	90	60	Reading R. R......	30
[illegible]	do.........s30	87	100	do.........s30	28
[illegible]	Panama R. R.....	67	200	do.........s3	29½
[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R......	60	100	do.........2d	30
[illegible]	Mil. & Miss. R.R....	20	50	do.	30¼

MONDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

The official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, October 3, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, shows, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Sept. 26:

Decrease of Loans	$1,855,934
Decrease of Specie	1,926,682
Decrease of undrawn Deposits	4,120,497
Increase of Circulation	77,794

The liquidation is general and unexpectedly heavy in each department. The figures show, in a very palpable way, the effect of the financial storm of last week, and the extent to which our Banks were drawn upon because of the trouble in other quarters; the doubt or uncertainty which it inspired here, and the assistance which it called forth in coin to the support of nearly all the specie-paying points. Nearly one-half the large draft of four millions upon the line of deposits appears to have been met in gold; most of the remainder going to the liquidation of debt due the banks. Little or no aid was received fram the Sub-Treasury disbursement of $2,029,000; the mint took $400,000, and the Savings Banks $850,000. Most of the latter is held in their own vaults for employment in State Stocks as the opportunity occurs. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Clearing House operations of the week, which were unusually light, (averaging only $15,180,291 per day,) the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 4, 1856.	Oct. 3, 1857.	Sept. 26, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$65,130,000	$65,130,000
Loans	11,015,184	105,935,499	107,791,433
Specie	8,830,628	11,400,413	13,327,095
Circulation	88,730,803	7,916,102	7,838,308
Gross Deposits	26,678,258	67,978,657	73,315,611
Exchanged	62,052,545	15,180,291	16,396,748
Undrawn	13,232,312	52,798,366	56,918,863
In Sub-Treasury	———	7,748,267	9,777,805

There was a decided improvement this morning in Stocks, and also a better demand, without advance in price, however, for Foreign Exchange, both of which tended in some measure, to reassure confidence in money affairs generally. The payments at bank were again heavy and met with manifest difficulty in nearly all quarters. But for the outlet which was found for something like £200,000 Sterling, mostly outside bills, and the arrival of the California remittance, the day would have been considered the bluest of the season. This relief was immediately felt on the Corn Exchange, on the Stock Exchange and in the payments at Bank, and notwithstanding the disappointment created in the afternoon on the announcement of the Bank figures, the condition of affairs is certainly less entangled than on Friday and Saturday. The assurance that the Banks in Boston hold on to Specie payments affords a moral support to the market and the Bank movement, which they were without last week up to Friday afternoon. The Banks begin the present week with about $12,500,000 in Specie. This is a million and a half more than they held this time last season, and they owe ten millions *less* in undrawn deposits. The sales of Sterling to-day were chiefly at par; some few standard bills were done at 101@102½ ₽ cent. There was not much done by the Discount Brokers; the rates 30@36 ₽ cent. ₽ annum.

The Stock Market lost all its buoyancy in the afternoon, the Bank statement creating wide fluctuations from the early sales of the day. Between the Boards Reading was quite scarce again for immediate delivery, and sold as high as 35 ₽ cent; Illinois Central was done as high as 92 ₽ cent., against 75 ₽ cent. on Saturday morning; New-York Central as high as 57 ₽ cent., against 50 ₽ cent. on Saturday morning; Milwaukee at 20 ₽ cent., a rise of 10 ₽ cent. on the lowest sales of Friday. Part of the rise on all these was lost in sympathy with the general market at the close of business. The following are some of the most notable changes in the dealings of the day, the inside figure representing the last price on Saturday, the outside the last price at 4 o'clock to-day:

Reading............29¾@31 @29 @35 @30¼@27
Erie.....................10 @11¾@11¼@10
Central..............53¾@57 @55¾@53½
Illinois Central..........80 @91 @92 @90 @87
Delaware.....................90 @96 @95 @95
Rock Island..................59 @62 @61¼@61
Toledo.........................25 @26 @27½@27
Panama.............................62 @66 @67

The circulating notes of the Western Bank, of Springfield, Mass.; of the Oneida Central Bank, of New-York; Worthington Bank, North America Bank, at Seymour, Conn.; and the Ware Bank, New-Hampshire, were thrown out to-day.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $161,876, including $50,000 deposited for transfer draft on Boston; paid $290,829, including $44,000 on California account, and held at the close $7,619,314.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 5.

The Money Market, as far as the street is concerned, is unchanged,

The Banks have been liberal in their discounts to-day, and public confidence is gradually being restored.

The Banks paid their semi-annual dividends to-day, which are about an average of former years.

Very few transactions took place in Stocks, those of Railroads showing the least depression. Bank Shares were pressed, but there were no buyers.

Rumors of heavy failures were current in the street, but only two firms of small liabilities are known to have suspended.

The managers of the New England Worsted Company, of which Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., were agents, are endeavoring to make such arrangements as will enable them to continue the works at Saxonville, and thus continue a large number of hands in their employ.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. waived all right to-day to the usual grace on seconds of drafts received per the *Star of the West*, and also the sixty days' notice on duplicate receipts of treasure lost in the *Central America*.

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, PA., Monday, Oct. 5.

The town assumed a lively appearance to-day owing to the arrival of many members of the Legislature. There will probably be a full quorum of both houses in attendance to-morrow morning. The Governor's Message is awaited with a great deal of anxiety. Both houses will meet at 11 o'clock A. M. It is thought that the message will state the condition of the Banks and comment on the financial embarrassments, but make no recommendation in regard to either, leaving it to the Legislature to devise the measures of relief. It is doubtful whether anything can be done for relief, as a small minority may embarrass the majority to such an extent as to defeat their measures. No predictions as to the result can be made.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

UTICA, Monday, Oct. 5.

The Bank of Central New-York, of this city, did not open for business to-day. THOMAS R. WALKER has been appointed Receiver of its effects.

SUSPENSION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, Oct. 5.

Messrs. DUNBURY, DRAKE & Co., bankers here, have suspended.

SUSPENSION IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 5.

W. E. CULVER, banker here, has suspended. No further failures are apprehended.

SUSPENSION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 5.

JAMES H. LUCAS & Co., bankers here, have closed their doors.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The heavy payments due at the Banks to-day, were satisfactorily and resolutely met. The crisis is considered past, and the sky is brightening.

KENNET, DIX & Co., a commission house, failed to-day.

HEAVY DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE U. S. TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 5.

During the week ending Saturday inclusive, the Postmaster-General signed drafts for the pay of mail contractors to the amount of at least a million of dollars, which has already been drawn from the treasury, In the treasury transactions the aggregate drafts for the same period are about three millions, of which nearly two and a third millions are on New-York. Large amounts of United States Stocks come in for redemption. Fifty-thousand dollars worth were received this morning.

Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

The crisis spoken of in our last advices of the 29th ultimo, has not yet passed. The same derangement in the domestic exchanges still exists; foreign exchanges are still almost impossible to negotiate, and the pressure for money is as great as it has been at any previous time. This impossibility to move foreign exchanges, stops almost entirely all commercial transactions, and blocks up the ordinary course of trade. The payments into Bank of notes and bills, however, during the past week, have been made with unexpected regularity. There have been several large failures both in this City and in Boston, but up to this time, the number has been fewer than was expected. The Banks of the City continue to gain strength, and at the same time have discounted rather more freely than last week. In State Stocks there has been less done, mostly for cash, and for investment. Prices, with the exception of Virginia 6s, have generally declined. In Railroad Bonds the transactions have been chiefly in Illinois Central Construction 7s, and in the different issues of the New-York Central. Railroad Shares have also been less active, the sales being almost entirely for cash. The decline has been very general through the entire list. For the change from day to day, we refer to the bulletin.

DECOPPET & CO.

What is the Remedy?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a time of pecuniary embarrassment and distress like the present, everybody is casting about to discover some remedy by which the community may be relieved. A New-York paper of Saturday found the remedy in "the Banks showing they had no souls." "It is hard, and may seem cruel," says the journal in question, "that the commercial community should be sacrificed to preserve the banking institutions, but it is necessary so to act as to guarantee the greatest good to the greatest number," and the Banks are advised that their only "safety is in contraction." And does that paper believe "the greatest good to the greatest number" is to be secured by the sacrifice of the "commercial community," and that the interests of the Banks and the "commercial community" are antagonistic? This, it seems, was the opinion of the facile paper on Saturday, but on Monday that opinion was wisely, not to say humanely, repudiated, and the public were assured that "the Banks will consider it the wisest policy to sustain the mercantile community," that the "interests of all parties are identical, and the Banks, in helping the merchants, in part help themselves." This last view of the relations existing between the Banks and the merchants is undoubtedly the correct one, and if promptly and energetically put in practice, cannot fail to accomplish much good.

The instincts of selfishness often prompt men in perilous times to act destructive to their own interests, and they not unfrequently bring upon themselves the very calamities they wish to arrest. In times like these individual interests are best subserved by looking to and taking care of the common interests. There is a mutual dependence that cannot with safety be disregarded by Banks or individuals. At this critical juncture, the business community are looking to the Banks for relief, and can and ought they to find it there? I have no hesitation in saying that the Banks have the power necessary, but if the wisdom is lacking to apply the remedy required, the power is useless. Our Banking system should be homogeneous, and its operations such at this time as to protect itself and the commercial community. What will be the condition of the Banks of this City when their debtors have failed? They have redeemed their circulation, and even paid their depositors in Specie, but they will have nothing left but worthless paper—promises to pay which can never be fulfilled. Their stock will hardly be worth the paper on which the scrip of their shares is printed. The merchants and the banks will be buried in a common grave, for their interests are identical. They must live and die together. But how can this threatened calamity be arrested? Easily enough, if there be courage and good sense sufficient for the crisis, and to apply the remedy. Let the banks of this City, instead of demanding from the country banks specie on its equivalent for their notes, pay them out at their counters. This would at once stop the draw of specie from them by the country banks, and enable the City banks to discount freely to their customers. It would relieve the country banks, enable them to make new loans to their customers, which would secure to the New-York merchants the speedy payment of the debts due from their country debtors, and also give them the means of bringing forward to market the produce of the West, which is so essential to the commercial welfare of this great City, and even to the very existence of the working classes, who, if unprovided for, and their wants unheeded, may raise a clamor for bread, that will strike terror to the heart of the capitalist, and prompt to scenes of violence, destructive of public peace, and the security of all property.

What reasonable objection can there be at this time to the City banks receiving the notes of the country banks, and paying them out again at their counters? With scarce an exception, I believe, the country banks to be all sound and solvent institutions.

In this respect I think they will bear a favorable comparison with the best of the city banks. If then the country banks are good for all the bills they have issued or may issue, and I have no doubt they are and will be, what can the city banks possibly lose by receiving and paying them out at their counters instead of forcing the country banks as they now do, immediately to redeem them. The only loss to the city banks by such arrangement, would be temporary and confined entirely to the per centage on exchanges with the country banks, but for that they would receive much more than an equivalent in the readiness with which the country would pay its debt to the city and in the continued solvency of their own debtors. There is a "penny wise" and "pound foolish" policy. The latter has been practised long enough in this City, and the inauguration of a new and better system is required, to prevent calamities that menace the business integrity of the country with more appalling consequences than any which have hitherto been experienced. Where then is the master mind that has the courage to step forward and boldly make an effort to avert present and impending dangers. I know the course recommended by me will be regarded as novel, and therefore looked upon with distrust, but it will be the same kind of distrust with which the old Austrian General looked upon the military tactics of the young NAPOLEON. He always beat them, but they consoled themselves by declaring they were not beaten according to rule and the established modes of military operations. Italy fell before the conquering sword of the young hero, and the hydra raised mainly by a panic will disappear before a combined and resolute advance movement of the banks of this City.

D.

Discount on Bank-Notes.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of 2d inst., under the head of "Profits of the Panic," you take a very erroneous view of the case, and do great injustice to a portion of the business community. Admitting that the currency of our suspended banks is fully secured, still it is not bankable, and therefore is not available funds, and in all probability will not be redeemed for some time to come. The discount charged upon such bills is, therefore, in fact, but a per centage paid for the use of the money; and when compared with the rate at which the best of doubly or trebly-indorsed paper is now selling, will be found to bear a most favorable comparison. Again, should the money pressure continue for any length of time, and should many of our banks be obliged to succumb to it, the quantity of securities forced upon the market under circumstances so adverse to a sale, would so far depress the price of them, that it is quite probable the bill-holders would not realize par upon them from the Comptroller. This last argument would not be advanced by me at this time, when the interests of the community demand that the credit of the banks should be sustained by all classes, were it not that you have attacked, without due consideration and reflection, the interests and *motives* of a class, amongst whom are numbered some of our best and most respected citizens in all parts of the country, and, therefore, I wish to leave out no point in the defence.

BROKER.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 3.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,080,937	$533,123	$247,590	$3,215,901
Artisans' Bank	671,639	27,068	82,393	178,385
Atlantic Bank	527,919	28,056	97,479	208,117
Bk. of America	4,938,833	848,379	69,746	3,885,733
Bk. of Commerce.	12,187,767	1,007,284	2,095	5,941,968
Bk. of Commw'th.	1,045,898	85,678	82,089	814,564
Bk. of New-York.	4,035,417	328,562	333,567	2,349,729
Bk. of N. America	1,499,188	105,355	65,978	966,746
Bk. of Republic.	3,629,889	508,499	80,457	3,233,836
Bk. St. New-York	3,632,815	280,214	546,603	2,077,998
Bowery Bank	950,641	22,397	171,324	696,931
Broadway Bank	1,782,298	114,535	223,541	1,059,425
Bull's Head Bank	261,959	25,563	117,303	195,411
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,531,960	99,401	128,600	925,886
Chatham Bank	488,310	23,996	113,527	196,442
Chemical Bank	1,207,626	327,282	225,174	992,054
Citizens' Bank	625,874	36,562	165,246	429,662
City Bank	1,700,179	326,834	18,998	1,339,003
Continental Bank.	2,876,706	151,875	97,375	1,621,861
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,426,674	198,474	77,972	1,018,797
East River Bank	391,088	20,997	91,522	240,914
Fulton Bank	1,417,040	203,612	123,355	1,175,900
Greenwich Bank	680,542	78,958	111,628	492,546
Grocers' Bank	609,291	31,744	91,906	469,091
Hanover Bank	1,115,938	58,543	99,485	442,450
Imp.& Traders' Bk	1,815,434	145,778	177,680	763,846
Island City Bank.	———	———	———	———
Irving Bank	733,227	28,076	110,481	466,432
Leather Man. Bk.	1,832,502	214,718	209,911	1,280,954
Manhattan Co	4,436,925	419,477	314,554	2,930,150
Marine Bank	820,244	60,844	94,709	434,064
Market Bank	1,507,245	106,405	164,650	942,438
Mechanics' Bank.	3,856,671	315,954	334,011	2,652,623
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	703,526	53,181	111,166	373,010
Mercantile Bank	1,783,285	253,051	99,324	1,227,524
Merchants' Bank.	3,718,302	1,115,163	330,359	3,377,014
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,041,326	101,283	112,803	1,181,547
Metropolitan Bk	5,088,714	502,538	224,036	3,661,236
Nassau Bank	1,185,625	146,273	102,764	718,857
National Bank	1,930,179	415,391	154,007	1,077,506
N. Y. County Bk.	297,833	28,979	87,911	178,906
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	429,076	31,259	80,434	105,398
N. Y. Exch. Bank	205,492	11,584	116,299	185,872
North River Bank	960,952	57,511	125,834	636,094
Ocean Bank	1,237,718	81,677	115,497	816,681
Oriental Bank	475,668	34,550	113,029	269,033
Pacific Bank	918,967	57,689	114,029	612,824
Park Bank	2,869,296	183,281	159,135	1,645,747
People's Bank	563,024	57,108	108,783	346,311
Phenix Bank	2,985,744	328,667	89,032	1,885,787
St. Nicholas Bank	849,218	43,561	93,659	422,347
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,056,755	175,374	190,028	594,254
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,383,833	402,386	164,193	2,040,950
Tradesmen's Bank	1,355,501	123,563	226,052	797,717
Union Bank	2,576,667	431,580	186,781	2,183,516

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$105,935,499	Circulation	$7,916,102
Specie	11,400,413	Deposits	67,978,657

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have been favored with a copy of the reply of Mr. STEVENS to the Boston note from Mr. APPLETON, which we append:

BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York,
Friday, Oct. 2, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I fully concur in your views. It is true that New-York has a great responsibility; its magnitude is oppressive, has been deeply felt, and carefully weighed for a long time.

Our banks are prepared and now ready, and will soon be much stronger, for the wise action of liberal aid to the community. More coin flows into the City from all quarters, from Philadelphia, from the West, and is already on its way from Europe.

A California steamer is due with about half as much more as there is in all Massachusetts. Some of our banks have scarcely diminished their loans for two months, notwithstanding their aid to neighboring cities. The large banks have expanded, and will continue to expand. On the system of discounting, mainly only short paper, they always have money to loan. When will yours confine themselves to short dates and cease to encourage the pernicious system of long credits? Credits ramified to the last degree, from which spring most of your difficulties. Our corresponding banks in Boston are advised that we will not press them for their balances.

Very faithfully yours,
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.

NATHAN APPLETON, Esq., Boston.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Under the new arrangement of our Banks, of receiving and paying out the notes of *all* the banks of this State, without exception, a better feeling is gradually growing up. By standing together in a wise union, we all gather additional strength to meet the unfavorable reports from other sections of the country.

Our banks also receive *all* the currency of the Illinois banks. Yesterday our banks discounted considerable produce paper, and the prospect is that they will discount considerably more to-day. There is a wide margin between our market and that of New-York—so that produce operations are safer than when our market is at a higher figure. It is not possible for the banks to lose, with the present margin in their favor.

The La Crosse Company yesterday executed to their contractor, SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, a lease of the road, rolling stock, &c., for an indefinite period, he to pay all the running expenses and to apply the net proceeds, first to meet the interest on all the outstanding mortgage bonds, and second to pay the Company's present indebtedness to him, as well as what will be due when the road is completed to New-Lisbon. As soon as the debt is discharged to the contractor the road reverts to the Company. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN expects to have the road finished and running to New-Lisbon, 114 miles from Milwaukee, early in December next.

Now Lisbon is in Adams County, and only twelve miles from the Junction—that is where the Land Grant road branches off to St. Paul. New Lisbon is about 100 miles from St. Paul. By completing the road to that point, the Railroad Company will receive the winter travel of Minnesota. We suppose one of the objects of the lease is to cut off the construction Bonds, by some termed "Corruption;" and the Barstow St. Croix Bonds. This lease effectively disposes of them. Relieved of this load, and if the Land Grant is secured, the road may eventually recuperate. Of course, it will require time. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is reported to be a capitalist of such large means that he can carry through whatever he undertakes.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, Oct. 3.

The general opinion of the financiers and money operators yesterday was, that money matters had improved, and so far as we could learn by frequent inquiry in the banking quarters, the feeling is decidedly better. The determination of the State Bank of Ohio to continue specie payments, if possible, seems to have a favorable effect, and many of those who thought a day or two ago that the banks in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky would all be forced to suspend, appear to have changed their opinion.

The Springfield Bank, (not the Springfield Branch of the State Bank, as has been erroneously reported,) and all the other suspended Banks of Ohio, except, as we mentioned yesterday, the City Bank of Cincinnati and Clinton Bank of Columbus, are taken on deposit by the bankers.

Eastern Exchange ranges from 2@5 premium: the latter the regular rate for sight drafts on New-York and Boston. Those on Baltimore and Philadelphia are sold at 2@3 premium; but the demand is light. The supply is better. Gold, which day before yesterday was disposed of at 10 premium, can now be obtained of any of the dealers at 5 premium.

The failure and assignment of HUTCHINGS & Co., one of the oldest, and, we believe, the largest private banking-house in Louisville, were announced yesterday. Their liabilities must be heavy, and their failure will probably be a bad one, as they have recently been connected with operations foreign to their regular business.

TAYLOR, SHELBY & Co., a small banking firm in Lexington, Ky., have stopped, and the Peninsular Bank, at Detroit, Mich., has also closed it doors.

From the Louisville Democrat Oct. 2.

Yesterday a private banking house of long standing, HUTCHINGS & Co., suspended; and the house of JOHN SMIDT & Co., also suspended. The demands on all the other private banking houses were quite heavy but promptly met. A. D. HUNT & Co. paid out rapidly for a time, but were amply able to meet all liabilities.

HUTCHINGS & Co. have made an assignment. Their means are ample to meet all demands against them with an excess of more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of J. SMIDT & Co., find that the run was made upon them by small depositors, for gold and silver; that they are able to meet all their liabilities. They will reopen in a short time. The following is a statement of assets and liabilities: Assets in cash and good notes soon maturing, $119,532; liabilities, $98,064.

A commendable feeling actuated our business men generally. They continued to deposit with the houses upon which the run was made, and from the feeling manifested they would get ample assistance if it was needed.

From the Savannah Georgian, Oct. 2.

Financial writers throughout the United States, in looking forward to the monetary crisis which has recently created such a panic in commercial circles, have generally expressed the opinion that the South was by far the most solvent section of the Union.

Recent events have verified the correctness of that opinion, for in no other section has the recent strain upon the money market been so well borne as at the South. Up to this time, all our monied institutions have remained firm, the public confidence has been strengthened, and but comparatively few failures have occurred in the commercial circles of the South, and it becomes a matter of interest and importance to us that our credit should be sustained upon its present sound and reliable basis. And in order to do this, we would suggest that our Bank Presidents and Directors follow the example of those in New-York, by extending further facilities to our merchants.

From the Providence Journal, Oct. 3.

A great deal of doubt of the present and apprehensions of the future prevailed yesterday. The Banks are still unwilling to expand, although they feel relieved from the necessity of further contraction, and can afford some assistance to the pressing wants of their new customers who have notes to pay.

The rates for money in the street are unmitigated; but the demand has fallen off. The Banks accommodate when the payments are due to themselves. Men who have to make payments abroad are obliged to submit to anything that is demanded. Higher rates were paid yesterday than we have heard of before.

Much embarrassment is felt about the exchanges and in payment due to New-York and Boston. The rate on New-York is about 5 ₽ cent., but where it enters into the contract for interest, it is often higher.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 5.

The injury that suspension has worked against us *affects our own merchants trading to New-York, or buying from Europe, because it is notorious that they must either pay in specie, or suffer a heavy discount to the amount of the difference in exchange.* There is not a Philadelphia merchant, paid in Pennsylvania currency by its customers, who is not compelled, first to pay 3 ₽ cent. discount before obtaining in exchange for it Philadelphia notes; and, in the second place, forced to pay 4 ₽ cent. premium to obtain gold, in order to meet his bills on New-York or Liverpool. These being the lowest ruling rates, make a difference against the Philadelphia merchant of 7 ₽ cent., and this is caused by suspension.

These are facts as notorious as they are disagreeable. The knowledge of these facts impelled the celebrated meeting of our board of trade to advise upon the propriety of relieving our merchants from the payment of the New-York bills in specie, and is at this moment the cause of anxious solicitude on the part both of the banks and the merchants. How far these merchants may be willing to sell cheaper than New-York under such circumstances, unless to save themselves from protest and suspension, we cannot perceive.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 5.

The opinion entertained by some that suspension would afford relief to the money market, and thus put a stop to further failures, is fast dying out. Suspensions are of almost daily occurrence, and are likely to continue for some time yet. The banks, if honest in the expression of a desire to resume, cannot afford to widen their business. The system of contraction as a principle of their government must go on. There may, perhaps, be occasional instances where a short temporary accommodation to a debtor would be advisable, but these should be the exceptions to the rule. Short renewals on the payment of a per centage of the original liability will cover, it is believed, all the exigencies of business—saving the really solvent, and gradually strengthening the banks for the earliest possible resumption.

Finance and Business in Boston.

From the Boston Post of yesterday.

Although there were a number of failures on Saturday, we suspect the mercantile public in general got through the day much better than they anticipated. Almost all regular bank customers had their share of the 10 ₽ cent. discount, and were easily lifted over the heaviest pay day of the month. In the Street, little or nothing was done in money, and as high as 5@6 ₽ cent. a month was offered, for short time, with fair collateral. There is very little money to be had in the Street on any terms, the numerous failures and numberless rumors having destroyed, for the moment, the little confidence that previously existed among lenders, while most of the latter have no considerable sums at command, as they had fully invested their means, as a general thing, in "prime" paper at 1½@2 ₽ cent. a month, four or five weeks before. The market, therefore, presents some apparently anomalous features. Hard and high as it is, there never was less done at rates above the bank figures than at present; and, we may add, that never was there more money lent at 6 ₽ cent. Merchants in the same line of business help each other to the utmost from day to day at the legal rate.

This month, doubtless, will see much trouble and many bankruptcies, where the maturing payments are large; but although collections are almost out of the question, though very few pay anything but their notes at bank, we are inclined to believe that even now money is not dangerously tight with the mass of our merchants and traders. We think the great majority have passed the worst of it, so far as bankruptcy is concerned, and there is nothing in the financial horizon to indicate that the banks will not be able to aid this majority sufficiently to carry it through the pressure in triumph.

"United we stand, divided we fall." In discounting largely last week, the banks acted manfully, and, considered as a unit, intelligently. They deserve, and they should receive the thanks of the community. And they should receive more than thanks—they should have the earnest support of all of us. As we remarked on Saturday, the *Boston bank circulation is* GOOD *under any circumstances.* The bills of the Boston banks are protected by real property of *seven times* the amount, in *addition* to the personal liability of bank stockholders, "the solid men of Boston" and its neighborhood. Let all attempts to draw specie from the banks, therefore, be discouraged. Let every one use his influence and his reason to persuade others to let the banks alone and keep quiet.

Our people in general have confidence in our banks and their circulation. When the proper time comes, we can suggest improvements enough in our banking system; but we are free to say, that as they are, the Boston banks are safe and sound, as far as the public is concerned, beyond a question. Let the community then give them every available dollar of specie or of bills. If anybody has cash on hand for the payment of debts not yet due, *let him pay those debts at once.* He can always obtain a handsome discount, and he will aid in sustaining his neighbors, by his kind action. On Saturday last, several houses paid their notes *due to-day*, and thus materially contributed to ease the market over the 3d and 4th. The best advice we can give is, to pay notes and debts *as soon as the money is on hand*, and thus reduce your own liabilities and help the public to an earlier liquidation.

Our Banks now stand firm, with greatly diminished liabilities. From the best private information, we have every reason to believe *that the condition of things in Boston is even better than it is in New-York.* Our people have got through with exploded railroads, and now that our expanded country Bank circulations have been mostly redeemed, our public has no particularly weak spot. As yet, our Banks have really lost very little money, and their active means are large, and they will be, in all human probability, soon on the increase. With nerve and liberal discounts in the Banks, patience and courage with our merchants, we shall yet go through this "Valley of Death" as conquerors, and Boston continue to sustain the only test of credit. A little longer, and specie will inevitably flow hitherward from all the suspended points a little longer, it will come to us from Europe. In a day or two, Boston will have $400,000 to $500,000 from California, and in a few days all the heavy payments of the season will have been successfully accomplished.

Effect of the Crisis throughout Massachusetts.

From the Boston Courier of Yesterday.

The Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, are already closing up their work, and discharging their help. A Lawrence paper says that there have been rumors upon the street in regard to the stoppage of the Bay State and Atlantic Mills, but there is thus far no indication that such a calamity is to befall the city. The stoppage of these mills would involve in want and distress a very large number of operatives, and those who depend upon their earnings for their daily bread. At Taunton, the tack-factory of Mr. LOVETT MORSE, and the Taunton Tack Company's factory, have suspended operations, as has also the tack-factory of S. RHODES & SON, at Dighton. About sixty hands have been discharged from the works of the Taunton Locomotive Company, (FAIRBANKS',) and those remaining are put upon short time. It is stated that there is no prospect of WM. MASON & Co.'s works resuming operations at present. At Fall River, in consequence of the factory suspension in that city, suffering begins to be felt among the poor classes there. The *Star* says: "Whole families are suffering for *bread*—the fathers willing and eager to work, but nothing to do. We have heard tales of distress that would bring tears to the eyes of the most indifferent. These people must have *bread or starve*, and this is not a community to allow the latter." This is too gloomy, altogether. Take heart, men of Fall River, and show yourselves equal to a momentary distress. This is a glorious rich country, with resources equal to the wants of thrice its inhabitants. There is considerable distress in the shoe towns of Essex County. During the last week many hands were discharged in Lynn, and the winter prospects for the poor are gloomy. The Newburyport *Herald* hears that orders have been given for the discontinuance of work in one-half the Globe Mill, and adds, "If these times continue, we cannot see why they will not all suspend, and much other business, to the injury of the people, both physically and morally. It is reported that the firm of TIRRELL & HERSEY, South Weymouth, who have also a house in New-Orleans, have failed, their liabilities being from $75,000 to $100,000. They have asked for an extension. Mr. JOHN BARTELL, of North Weymouth, a dealer in West India goods, it is reported, has failed.

Operations of the Banking Department.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Oct. 5.

Having noticed paragraphs among our cotemporaries, professing to give the amount of Bank notes returned to the Bank Department for cancellation and destruction, and the amount of securities surrendered therefor, and believing it best to give the public certain information, instead of rumors, we called upon the Superintendent, on Saturday evening, and were kindly furnished with the aggregate movement of currency in his office for the week ending that day. There had been returned to the Department for cancellation, during the week, over $1,550,000. The amount of securities surrendered was over $1,000,000. The amount of notes still in packages, not counted, (included in the above) was about $330,000, equal to something more than one day's sharp work in enumeration. The amount of notes returned for cancellation for the last three days of the week, succeeding the recent decision of the Supreme Court, (that the Superintendent was authorised to surrender securities upon the return of circulating notes below $100,000 for a Banking Association, and $50,000 for an Individual Banker,) was over $1,100,000, and the amount of securities returned during the same period was within a fraction of $800,000.

If anything was wanting to show the inclination as well as the ability of Banks of this State to promptly meet their liabilities in this monetary emergency, these figures would satisfy the most skeptical—particularly when we say in addition to the above, that the notes of only three Banks in all New-York have been returned to the Department under protest. The pressure of business upon the Department is very severe. The Superintendent has changed his usual office hours of "from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M." to from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

We have had occasion often to bear our testimony to the efficiency of the management of the Banking Department, under its present able Superintendent, JAMES M. COOK. The Bankers, too, throughout the State, feel assured that all that industry, business tact, and extended labor, can do for the dispatch of their business, consistently with the strict accuracy required, will be done.

Railroad Management.

FLORIDA, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has been said lately about the mismanagement of Railroads and other corporations, but there are some things which have not been touched upon yet. It will be found, upon a closer scrutiny, that most of the managing directors of these concerns have, when the vessel began to get in a leaky condition, owned but a small amount of stock in it, in some cases, less than five shares. They are behind the scenes, and when matters begin to look squally, through their own recklessness or villainy, they quietly slip out. Are such persons to be trusted with millions belonging to others? I think if they owned a large amount of stock the company would have better security for the faithful performance of their duty.

J. O. S.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 25 ₽ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at languid prices. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10¼c. cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₽ ℔.

COTTON—Continues inactive and nominal in value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and dearer. Sales 19,500 bbls.—the market closing firmly and buoyantly—influenced by a lively general inquiry.

Superfine State	$4 40@ 4 65
Extra State	4 70@ 4 95
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	4 90@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50@ 7 50

Canadian is improving. Sales 800 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 50@$6 50 ₽ bbl. Southern Flour is also doing better. Sales 1,700 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is in improved demand at firmer prices. Sales: 56,000 bushels,—including poor White Western at $1 12; fair to very good White Southern at $1 28½@$1 35; Red do. at $1 18@$1 23; and unsound Southern at $1 10@$1 15 ₽ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal at 75c.@78c. ₽ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in request at firmer prices; 45c.@47c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ₽ bushel. Corn is in better supply and fair demand at irregular rates. Sales 31,000 bush. at 70c.@72c. for mixed Western; and 73c.@74c. for yellow Southern ₽ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales River at full prices.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Very quiet and languid.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and $1 05 for Lump, ₽ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 29c.@35c.; Clayed Cuba at 28c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 45c.@55c., ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, with a downward tendency in prices. Crude Turpentine, $3 62½@$3 75 ₽ 280 ℔s.; Spirits do., 42c.@43c. ₽ gallon; and common Resin, $1 75@$1 78 ₽ 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Are sparingly sought after, at old prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, cheaper and irregular. Sales 470 bbls., in lots, at $22 75@$23 for Mess; and $18 for prime, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c.@12c. for Hams, and 11c. for Shoulders, ₽ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c.@14½c. ₽ ℔. Lard is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last reach about 85 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14½c.@15c. ₽ ℔. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 120 bbls., at $14@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 75@$16 25 for extra Western do., ₽ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₽ tc. Beef Hams, $19 ₽ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₽ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ₽ ℔.

RICE—Continues in slack demand at our quotations—$4 25@$5 12½ for inferior to prime ₽ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Unchanged—sales 300 hhds. Cuba &c., in lots, at from 6¼c.@8¾c. ₽ ℔.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 20c., but is generally held at 21c. ₽ gallon. Sales, unimportant.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and firmer. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ₽ ℔.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; Grain 6d.@7d. ₽ bush.; Beef, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₽ tierce; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₽ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ₽ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR firmer. Sales 600 bbls. at $4 87@$5 for extra Illinois and Indiana, and $5 25@$5 50 for double extras. WHEAT firm. Sales 8,500 bushels, at 87½c. for Milwaukee Club, and 90c. for Mixed Ohio. CORN steady. Sales 8,000 bushels at 58c. OATS firm, at 34c. WHISKY dull, at 18c. FREIGHTS dull—7½c.@8c. for Corn to Albany and Troy. *Lake Imports for the 48 hours ending at noon to-day*—6,900 bbls. Flour; 8,000 bush. Wheat; 2,000 bush Oats. *Canal Exports*—55,000 bush. Wheat; 67,000 bush. Corn, mostly to tide water.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR—lower and dull. WHEAT—Chicago Spring held at 90c., with a limited inquiry at 86c.@87c. CORN dull and unchanged. Sales of small parcels at 65c. *Lake Imports*—13,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels barley, 6,500 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—4,300 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,500 bales. There was an improved demand. Prices are firm. EXCHANGES unsettled.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. Sales at $3 90@$4. WHEAT active at 73c. CORN steady. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—300 bbls. Flour; 48,000 bushels Wheat; 54,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—400 bbls. Flour; no Wheat or Corn. *Receipts to-day*—2,400 bbls. Flour; 96,000 bushels Wheat; 54,000 bushels Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday.—First Board.*—1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 81; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 46; $1,100 Pennsylvania 5s, 79¾; $2,000 City 6s, 83; $500 City 6s, new, 83; 13 Reading Railroad, 14½; 60 do., 14¾; 150 do., 14¾; 275 do. 15; 100 do., 15½; 36 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½; 75 do.. 38; 2 Minehill Railroad, 53; 17 Norristown Railroad, 50.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 119; Philadelphia 6s, 83@83; Philadelphia Railroad, 83@83; Philadelphia 6s, new, 93@93½; Pennsylvania 5s, 79½@79¾; Reading Railroad, 14½@14¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 65@70; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 70@80; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½@38; Morris Canal Consolidated, 38@40; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 52@56; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 14½@15; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 8@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 63@66; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mt., 50@63; Long Island, 7½@7¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 6@7½; Girard Bank, 8@8½; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1¾; Union Canal, 2½@3; New-Creek, ½@1; Cattawissa Railroad, 6½@8.

CANAL EXTENSION.—On the north or Senate branch of the Capitol extension the interior work and decorations, together with the connection with the centre building, are advancing steadily, but the main force is now employed on the House of Representatives, or southern wing.

We find the stairway to the Senate Chamber more than half-done, and an exquisitely beautiful piece of work it is. The massive newel posts and hand-rails are of Tennessee marble, but the facings of the wall are of Italian marble of high polish, which together form an *ensemble* not to be surpassed for richness of appearance. A considerable proportion of the encaustic tile pavement has been laid down, and the frescoing of the Committee Rooms is progressing.

In the House wing the most prominent branches of work now under way are in the Representative hall and the corridor below, extending through the connection to the old Capitol. The hall floor is laid, but has been covered with plank to keep it from harm during the finishing and decoration of the walls and general interior. Painters, gilders and stencillers are at work on the main walls, and above the galleries on the iron facings coming down to the floor. Undoubtedly the gilding and painting are very brilliant and beautiful—so much so as to impress some visitors with the idea of their being too ornamental and showy for the surroundings of a solemn deliberative assembly. This, however, may be relieved, when the panels are covered with the paintings intended to be placed in them. The corridor on the floor below is probably more than two-thirds finished, and a truly noble thing it is in conception and execution. The Scagliola work on the walls between the columns is highly tasteful and pleasing.—*Nat. Intel.*

There are 43 weekly and three daily newspapers published in Minnesota. Of these 17 are Republican, 14 Democratic and 12 Independent. More than half less than one year old.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXVII., FOR OCTOBER, 1857.

ARTICLES. CONTENTS:
I.—CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND THE BRONTE NOVELS.
II.—SARDINIA.
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